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OUR BRITISH ENLISTMENT QUESTION.

Important Diplomatic Correspondence.

No Apology Offered by England for the Violation of our Laws.

Recall of Mr. Crampton Positively Demanded.

The Action of the Administration Sustained.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1856.

To the President of the United States:

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate of the 25th instant, requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to that body "the correspondence which has taken place between this Government and that of Great Britain, in regard to the enlistment of soldiers within the United States by the agents and officers of the latter, for the British army, accompanied by such evidence and documents as the President may deem proper to show the connection of those agents and officers with the alleged violation of our laws and sovereign rights," has the honor to lay before the President the papers mentioned in the subjoined list.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. L. MARCY.

The first letter is addressed by Mr. CRAMPTON to Mr. MARCY, dated Washington, April 21, 1854, notifies our Government that no letters of marque will be issued by the Allies, and asks the United States to forbid the admission of Russian privateers into American ports; it also asks that our people be requested to observe a strict neutrality.

Mr. MARCY replies, under date of April 28, 1854, that the United States will remain entirely neutral, and intimates the desire of our Government to effect a settlement of the principle that free ships make free goods, except articles contraband of war. A similar communication was transmitted to the French Minister at Washington.

Mr. Marcy to Mr. Buchanan.

[No. 91.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 9, 1855.

SIR: Some time since, it became known that a plan was on foot to enlist soldiers within the limits of the United States to serve in the British Army, and that rendezvous for that purpose had been actually opened in some of our principal cities. Besides being a disregard of our sovereign rights as an independent nation, the procedure was a clear and manifest infringement of our laws, enacted for the express purpose of maintaining our neutral relations with other powers. It was not reasonable to suspect that this scheme was in any way countenanced by the British Government, or any of its subordinate authorities resident within the United States or in the British North American Provinces; but a further examination into the matter has disclosed the fact that it has had not only the countenance, but the active support of some of the authorities, and, to some extent, the sanction of the British Government.

When intimations were thrown out that the British Consuls in this country were aiding and encouraging this scheme of enlistment within our limits, Mr. CRAMPTON, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister to this Government, showed me the copy of a letter, which he had addressed to one of them, disapproving of the proceeding, and discountenancing it as a violation of our laws. After this act on the part of the British Minister, it was confidently believed that this scheme, however it may have originated, and with whatever countenance it might have been at first looked on by British functionaries, would at once have been abandoned. This reasonable expectation has not been realized; for efforts to raise recruits within the United States for the British Army have not been intermitted, but are still prosecuted with energy. To arrest a course of proceedings which so seriously compromitted our neutrality, prosecutions, by the order of the Government, were instituted against the offenders. This led to developments which established the fact that the Governor of Nova Scotia, apparently with the knowledge and approval of Her Majesty's Government, had a direct agency in this illegal proceeding.

I herewith send you a copy of an order or notification which has been published in our newspapers, and believed to be genuine, purporting to have been issued by that functionary. It clearly appears from this document, that the recruits were to be drawn from the United States; that the engagements with them were to be made within our limits, in open violation of the second section of the act of Congress of the 20th April, 1818; and that British officials were the agents furnished with the means for carrying the illegal measure into effect. These agents have been engaged within our jurisdiction devoting themselves to the execution of this plan.

Notwithstanding the legal measures taken by the officers of the United States to suppress the procedure, the work is still going on. We have accounts of persons constantly leaving the United States for the British Provinces, under engagements, contracted here, to enter into the British military service. Such engagements are as much an infringement of our laws as more formal enlistments.

I am directed by the President to instruct you to call the attention of Her Majesty's Government to this subject. He desires you to ascertain how far persons in official station under the British Government acted in the first instance in this matter with its approbation, and what measures, if any, it has since taken to restrain their unjustifiable conduct.

In the early stage of the present war the British Government turned its attention towards our neutrality laws, and particularly to the provisions which forbid the fitting out and manning privateers for foreign service. Any remissness on our part in enforcing such provisions would have been regarded by that Government as a violation of our neutral relations. No one need be at a loss to conjecture how our conduct would have been viewed by the Allies, or what would have been their course towards this country if it had not denounced and resisted any attempt on the part of their enemy to send its agents into our seaports to fit out privateers and engage sailors to man them; but would this Government be less censurably neglectful of the duties of neutrality by permitting one of the belligerent Powers to recruit its armies within our borders, than by permitting another to resort to our seaports for the purpose of organizing a privateer force to take a part in the present war?

Notwithstanding the ceaseless efforts which this Government has made for several years past to restrain our citizens, and foreigners among us, from getting up enterprises to invade or disturb the neighboring possessions of a European power, the British press has loudly proclaimed, and the British public have been induced to believe, that we have acted in bad faith, and complaisantly looked on, if we have not countenanced, the organization of such expeditions. While England has been severe and censorious in abusing the Government and people of the United States, on the false assumption that we have been neglectful in this respect, of our duties as a neutral and friendly State, her officers are found among us busily engaged in carrying out a scheme in direct violation of our neutral duties, and of our laws providing for the rigid enforcement of those duties.

Under a consciousness of not deserving the reproach so gratuitously cast upon us by the British press and public, it would hardly comport with a proper sense of self-respect to refer in the way of complaint to these unfounded imputations; but it may not be out of place to notice them when called on to animadvert upon the conduct of these accusers for entering into our Territories, and openly violating our laws and neutral rights, at the same time they are severely arraigning this Government for not restraining and punishing others who have, as they allege, committed the same offence.

The excuse offered by the British authorities for enlisting or engaging soldiers to enlist within the United States, is, that her Majesty's subjects, and Germans resident therein, had expressed a desire to enter the British army. This fact, if it were unquestionable, would not justify the British authorities in converting the United States into a field for recruiting the British army.

Were not the proceedings in open violation of law, a proper regard for our obligations of neutrality, and the observance of the comity due to us as a friendly power, would render such a course by either belligerent disrespectful to us.

The value of such an excuse as is interposed by Great Britain in this case may be tested by its application to another in which there should be a change of parties. Would the fact that her Majesty's subjects, as well as Germans and Spaniards, and the subjects of most other nations resident in the United States, had a strong desire to aid the discontented Cubans in their efforts to throw off the domination of Spain, be accepted by Great Britain or the other nations of Europe as an excuse for the conduct of this Government if it had actually connived at, or for a moment intermitted its efforts to suppress expeditions attempted to be organized for aiding an insurrection in the island of Cuba?

Such an excuse, though sanctioned by the authority of the British Government, would not be at all satisfactory to other powers, and would be disregarded by the United States. This Government expects that the conduct of the officers of Great Britain, who have been engaged in the scheme to which I have alluded, will be disavowed by Her Majesty's Government, and these offenders against our neutral rights and laws will be visited with its marked displeasure.

Though the proceedings of this Government to frustrate this scheme may have caused the manner of carrying it on to be changed, there is reason to believe that it is still clandestinely prosecuted by British officers with means furnished by their Government.

The President will be much pleased to learn that Her Majesty's Government has not authorized the proceedings herein complained of; and has condemned the conduct of her officials engaged therein, called them to account, and taken most decisive measures to put a stop to the illegal and disrespectful procedure.

I am, Sir, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. L. MARCY.

JAMES BUCHANAN, Esq., &c.

Mr. Buchanan to Lord Clarendon.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, July 6, 1855.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, has been instructed to call the attention of the Earl of CLARENDON, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the fact that numerous attempts have been made, since the commencement of the war between Great Britain and Russia, to enlist soldiers for the British Army within the limits of the United States, and that rendezvous for this purpose have been actually opened in some of their principal cities. When intimations were thrown out that British Consuls in the United States were encouraging and aiding such enlistments, Mr. CRAMPTON, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Washington, exhibited to the Secretary of State the copy of a letter which he had addressed to one of these Consuls, disapproving of the proceeding, and discountenancing it as a violation of the neutrality laws of the United States. After this very proper conduct on the part of Mr. CRAMPTON, it was confidently believed that these attempts to raise military forces within the territory of a neutral nation, from whatever source they may have originated, would at once have been abandoned. This reasonable expectation has not been realized, and efforts to raise recruits within the United States for the British army are still prosecuted with energy, though chiefly in a somewhat different form. To arrest a course of proceeding which so seriously compromitted the neutrality of the nation in the existing war, prosecutions were instituted by order of the American Government, against the offenders. This led to developments establishing the fact that the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia has had a direct agency in attempts to violate the neutrality laws of the United States. This will appear from the copy of a notification issued by that functionary, dated at Halifax, on the 15th March last, and believed to be genuine, a copy of which the undersigned has now the honor to communicate to the Earl of CLARENDON. This notification has been published in the newspapers of the United States. In consequence, it is believed, of this document, purporting to be official, the practice of recruiting still proceeds with vigor, notwithstanding the legal measures adopted by the officers of the United States to suppress it. The American Government are constantly receiving information that persons are leaving, and have left the United States, under engagements contracted within their limits to enlist as soldiers in the British Army on their arrival in the British Provinces. These persons are provided with ready means of transit to Nova Scotia, in consequence of the express promise of the Lieutenant Governor of that Province to pay "to Nova Scotian and other shipmasters" the cost of a passage for each poor man, "willing to serve Her Majesty," "shipped from Philadelphia, New-York or Boston."

The disclosures made within the very last month, upon a judicial investigation at Boston, (a report of which is now before the undersigned,) afford good reason to believe that an extensive plan has been organized by British functionaries and agents, and is now in successful operation in different parts of the Union, to furnish recruits for the British army.

All these acts have been performed in direct violation of the second section of the act of Congress of the 20th April, 1818, which provides, "That if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, enlist or enter himself, or hire or retain another person to enlist or enter himself, or to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted or entered in the service of any foreign prince, state, colony, district, or people, as a soldier, or as a marine or seaman, on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque or privateer, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding three years." &c.

The plain and imperative duties of neutrality, under the law of nations, require that a neutral nation shall not suffer its territory to become the theatre on which one of the belligerents might raise armies to wage war against the other. If such a permission were granted, the partiality which this would manifest in favor of one belligerent to the prejudice of the other, could not fail to produce just complaints on the part of the injured belligerent, and might eventually involve the neutral as a party in the war.

The Government of the United States, however, did not leave the enforcement of its neutral obligations to rest alone on the law of nations. At an early period of its history, in June, 1794, under the administration of General WASHINGTON, an act of Congress was passed defining and enforcing its neutral duties; and this act has been supplied, extended, and enlarged by the act already referred to, and now in force, of the 20th April, 1818. Under both these acts the very same penalties are imposed upon all persons implicated, whether the actual enlistment takes place within the territory of the United States, or whether an engagement is entered into to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States "with intent to be enlisted or entered in the service of any foreign Prince," &c., &c. Without the latter provision, the former might be easily evaded in the manner proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia. If the law permitted any individuals, whether official or unofficial, to engage persons in Philadelphia, New-York and Boston to serve in the British army, and to enter into contracts to transport them to Halifax, there to complete the formal act of enlistment, then it is manifest that this law, to a very great extent, would become a dead letter.

The undersigned is happy to know that in this respect the policy of the British Government is identical with that of the United States. The foreign enlistment act, (59 Geo. 3, ch. 69,) like the act of Congress, inflicts the same penalties upon any individual who shall, within the British dominions, engage "any person or persons whatever" "to go, or to agree to go, or embark from any part of His Majesty's dominions, for the purpose or with intent to be so enlisted," as though the enlistment had actually taken place within the same.

And here it may be worthy of remark, that neither the foreign enlistment act, nor the act of Congress, is confined to the enlistment or engagement of British subjects or American citizens, respectively, but rightfully extends to individuals of all nations—"to any person whatever." The reason is manifest. The injury to the neutral principally consists in the violation of its territorial sovereignty by the belligerent for the purpose of raising armies; and this is the same, no matter what may be the national character of the persons who may agree to enter the service.

The Government of the United States can look back with satisfaction to the manner in which it has performed its neutral duties at every period of its history; and this often at the imminent risk of being involved in war.

In the early stage of the present war, the British Government very properly turned its attention towards the neutrality laws of the United States; and particularly to the provisions which forbid the fitting out and manning privateers for foreign service. Any remissness in enforcing such provisions would have been justly regarded by that Government as a violation of the neutral relations of the United States. It is not difficult to conjecture in what light the conduct of the American Government would have been viewed by the Allies had it not denounced and resisted any attempt on the part of their enemy to send its agents into the ports of the United States to fit out privateers, and engage sailors to man them. But would the Government of the United States be less censurably neglectful of the duties of neutrality were it now to suffer one of the Allies to recruit armies within its borders, than it would have been had it permitted the other belligerent to resort to American seaports for the purpose of organizing a privateer force to take a part in the present war?

In view of all these considerations, the President has instructed the undersigned to ascertain from the Earl of CLARENDON how far persons in official station under the British Government have acted; whether with or without its approbation either in enlisting persons within the United States, or engaging them to proceed from thence to the British Provinces for the purpose of being there enlisted; and what measures, if any, have been taken to restrain their unjustifiable conduct.

The President will be much gratified to learn that Her Majesty's Government has not authorized these proceedings; but has condemned the conduct of its officials engaged therein, and has visited them with its marked displeasure; as well as taken decisive measures to put a stop to conduct so contrary to the law of nations, the laws of the United States, and the comity which ought ever to prevail in the intercourse between two friendly powers.

The undersigned has the honor to renew to the Earl of CLARENDON the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Mr. Marcy to Mr. Buchanan.

[No. 102.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1855.

SIR: Since my dispatch of the 9th ultimo, in relation to recruiting soldiers within the United States for the British Army, information has been received here that the business is not only continued, but prosecuted with increased vigor and success, and there is no doubt that it is carried on by the efficient aid of the officers and agents of the British Government. It was expected, after the attention of Her Britannic Majesty's Minister near this Government was directed to this subject, and after he had presented Lord CLARENDON's note of the 12th of April last to this Department, and given assurances that steps had been taken to arrest the illegal procedure, that we should have witnessed no further participation by British functionaries in the attempt to invade our sovereignty and defy our laws.

Something more than the disavowal then made to this department was looked for from the British Government, which had, it appears by Lord CLARENDON's note, countenanced this aggression upon our rights. It was reasonably expected that Her Britannic Majesty's Government would have considered it due to the friendly relations between the two countries not merely to reprove its officers engaged in this scheme of raising recruits within our jurisdiction, but promptly to retrace the steps which had been taken, and at once arrest the illegal proceedings; but this Government is not aware that any such course has been taken; on the contrary, it has reason to believe that the machinery first put in operation is still at work, and is still managed by British functionaries. The notification of the Governor of Nova Scotia (a copy of which accompanied my dispatch of the 9th ultimo) is unrevoked; agents in our principal cities are now busily engaged in making contracts with persons to go into the British Provinces and there to complete their enrolment in the British army; liberal advances still continue to be made as an inducement for entering into such engagements, and a free passage to the British Provinces is provided for them. The facts that these persons receive compensation for their engagements, are taken to the provinces free of charge, and there treated as under obligation to perfect their enlistment in the British Army, show that what has been done in the United States was set on foot by the British officers in the provinces, and that this scheme was not abandoned after the presentation of Lord CLARENDON's note of the 12th of April, 1855, but is continued down to the present time, and is prosecuted with more vigor and effect than at any previous period.

If an apology, grounded upon an alleged ignorance of our laws, could be offered for introducing this scheme for recruiting the British Army by men drawn from the United States, that excuse could not be available after the provisions of these laws were first made known to those engaged in the scheme.

Since that time many months have elapsed, and the British officers, with a full knowledge of the illegality of the procedure, and of its offensive character to the Government and people of the United States, as an open contempt of their sovereign rights, persist in carrying on this obnoxious scheme without any open disapproval by the home Government, or any attempt to arrest it.

This persistence of British officers, residents here or in the Provinces, in countenancing and aiding unrestrained by their Government, and apparently with its approval, is to carry out this device of drawing recruits for the British Army from the United States, gives grave importance to the subject, and calls, as the President believes, for some decisive reparation.

It is presumed that Her Britannic Majesty's Government will regard it as due to the friendly relations between the two countries, which are alike cherished by both, to explain the course it has pursued in this case—what countenance was given to it in the beginning, and what has been subsequently done to put a stop to it.

Having at an early stage in the proceedings become aware of the illegal conduct of its officials in this matter, and the objectionable light in which that conduct was viewed by this Government, it is not to be supposed that proper measures were not taken by her Britannic Majesty's Government to suppress all further attempts to carry out this scheme of enlistment and to punish those who persevered in it. It would afford satisfaction to be informed what measures were adopted by her Majesty's Government to arrest the mischief; but whatever they were, it is evident that they have proved ineffectual, for the ground of complaint still exists, and the practice is continued by the agency of persons beyond the limits of the United States as well as those within them, under circumstances which render a resort to criminal prosecutions inadequate to suppress it.

The President is disposed to believe that her Majesty's Government has not countenanced the illegal proceedings of its officers and agents since its attention was first directed to the subject, and will consider it alike due to itself and to the United States to disavow their acts, and deal with them in such a manner as their grave offence merits. As recruiting for the British army, in the mode alluded to, is still prosecuted within the United States by officers and agents employed for that purpose, the President instructs you to say to Her Majesty's Government that he expects it will take prompt and effective measures to arrest these proceedings, and to discharge from service those persons now in it who were enlisted within the United States, or who left the United States under contracts made here to enter and serve as soldiers in the British army.

These measures of redress cannot, as the President conceives, be withheld on any other ground than the assertion of a right, on the part of Great Britain, to employ officers and agents to recruit her military forces within our limits in defiance of our laws and our sovereign rights. It is not anticipated that any such pretext will be alleged; it certainly cannot be permitted to be a subject of discussion.

The President instructs you to present the views contained in this dispatch to her Britannic Majesty's Government.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
W L MARCY.

JAMES BUCHANAN, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Lord Clarendon to Mr. Buchanan.

FOREIGN OFFICE, July 16, 1855.

The undersigned, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note which Mr. BUCHANAN, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, addressed to him on the 6th instant, respecting attempts stated to have recently been made to enlist, within the limits of the United States, soldiers for the British army.

The undersigned must, in the first instance, express the regret of her Majesty's Government if the law of the United States has been in any way infringed by persons acting with or without any authority from them; and it is hardly necessary for the undersigned to assure Mr. BUCHANAN that any such infringement of the law of the United States is entirely contrary to the wishes and to the positive instructions of her Majesty's Government.

The undersigned, however, thinks it right to state to Mr. BUCHANAN that some months ago Her Majesty's Government were informed, from various sources, that in the British North American possessions, as well as in the United States, there were many subjects of the Queen who, from sentiments of loyalty, and many foreigners who, from political feeling, were anxious to enter Her Majesty's service, and to take part in the war. Her Majesty's Government, desirous of availing themselves of the offers of these volunteers, adopted the measures necessary for making generally known that Her Majesty's Government were ready to do so, and for receiving such persons as should present themselves at an appointed place in one of the British possessions. The right of Her Majesty's Government to act in this way was incontestable; but at the same time they issued stringent instructions to guard against any violation of the United States law of neutrality; the importance and sound policy of which law has been so well expounded by Mr. BUCHANAN, in whose remarks upon it, as well as upon the foreign enlistment bill of this country, Her Majesty's Government entirely concur.

It can scarcely be matter of surprise that when it became known that Her Majesty's Government was prepared to accept these voluntary offers, many persons in various quarters should give themselves out as agents employed by the British Government, in the hope of earning reward by promoting, though on their own responsibility, an object which they were aware was favorably looked upon by the British Government. Her Majesty's Government do not deny that the acts and advertisements of these self-constituted and unauthorized agents were in many instances undoubted violations of the law of the United States; but such persons had no authority whatever for their proceedings from any British agents, by all of whom they were promptly and unequivocally disavowed.

With respect to the proclamation by the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, inclosed in Mr. BUCHANAN's note, the undersigned can assure Mr. BUCHANAN, with reference both to the character of Sir GASPARD LE MARCHANT, and to the instructions he received, as well as to his correspondence on these instructions, that that officer is quite incapable of intentionally acting against the law of the United States; and in proof that he did not in fact do so, the undersigned begs leave to refer Mr. BUCHANAN to the legal decision given on the particular point adverted to by Mr. BUCHANAN, by Judge KANE, on the 22d of May last, in the United States Circuit Court at Philadelphia. The Judge says: "I do not think that the payment of the passage from this country of a man who desires to enlist in a foreign port, comes within the act." (The neutrality act of 1818.) "In the terms of the printed proclamation there is nothing conflicting with the laws of the United States. A person may go abroad, provided the enlistment be in a foreign place, not having accepted and exercised a commission. There is some evidence in HERTZ's case that he did hire and retain, and, therefore, his case would have to be submitted to a jury. In PERKINS' case there was testimony upon which a jury might convict. In BUCKNELL's case it appears that there was a conversation at which he was present, but there was no enlistment, or hiring, or retaining. The conversation related as to the practicability of persons going to Nova Scotia to enlist. If the rule I have laid down be correct, then the evidence does not connect him with the misdemeanor,"

"Mr. BUCKNELL is, therefore, discharged, and Messrs. PERKINS and HERTZ are remanded to take their trial."

As regards the proceedings of Her Majesty's Government, the undersigned has the honor to inform Mr. BUCHANAN that Mr. CRAMPTON was directed to issue strict orders to British consuls in the United States to be careful not to violate the law, and Mr. CRAMPTON was enjoined, above all, to *have no concealment from the Government of the United States.* In the absence of Mr. CRAMPTON from Washington, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires placed in Mr. MARCY's hands a dispatch from the undersigned on this subject, expressly stating that "Her Majesty's Government would on no account run any risk of infringing this (the Neutrality) law of the United States."

The undersigned has, however, the honor, in conclusion, to state to Mr. BUCHANAN that Her Majesty's Government—having reason to think that no precautionary measures, with whatever honesty they might be carried out, could effectually guard against some real or apparent infringement of the law, which would give just cause for complaint to the Government of the United States—determined that all proceedings for enlistment should be put an end to, and instructions to that effect were sent out before the undersigned had the honor to receive Mr. BUCHANAN's note, as the undersigned need hardly say that the advantage which Her Majesty's service might derive from enlistment in North America would not be sought for by Her Majesty's Government, if it were supposed to be obtained in disregard of the respect due to the law of the United States.

The undersigned has the honor to renew to Mr. BUCHANAN the assurance of his highest consideration.

HON. JAMES BUCHANAN. CLARENDON.

Mr. Marcy to Mr. Crampton.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 5, 1855.

SIR: Having ascertained that the scheme to raise recruits for the British Army, within the limits of the United States, was vigorously prosecuted after our first conversation on the subject, and that officers of Her Britannic Majesty's Government were taking an active part in it, notwithstanding the disapprobation of this Government was well known, the President directed Mr. BUCHANAN, the United States Minister at London, to be instructed to bring the subject to the attention of Lord CLARENDON, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Lord CLARENDON, in his reply to Mr. BUCHANAN's note to him of the 6th of July last, admits that Her Majesty's Government did concur in and authorize some measures to be taken to introduce persons resident in the United States into the British Army, but places the justification of the proceedings thus authorized upon the narrow ground that "stringent instructions" were issued to the British officers and agents to guard against any violation of the United States law of neutrality; and his Lordship expresses a confident opinion that these instructions have been scrupulously observed. He is fully aware that volunteers have embarked in the scheme, who have violated our laws. Though it was anticipated, as he confesses, that such volunteers, assuming to be agents of Her Majesty's Government, would take a part in carrying out the authorized scheme of drawing recruits from the United States, and would be likely to infringe our laws; yet, as they were, as he alleges, self-constituted and unauthorized agents, he assumes that no responsibility for their conduct attaches to Her Majesty's Government or its officers.

In authorizing a plan of recruitment which was to be carried out in part within our territories, the British Government seems to have forgotten that the United States had sovereign rights, as well as municipal laws, which were entitled to its respect. For very obvious reasons the officers employed by her Majesty's Government in raising recruits from the United States would, of course, be cautioned to avoid exposing themselves to the penalties prescribed by our laws; but the United States had a right to expect something more than precautions to evade those penalties: they had a right to expect that the Government and officers of Great Britain would regard the policy indicated by these laws, and respect our sovereign rights as an independent and friendly power.

It is exceedingly to be regretted that this international aspect of the case was overlooked. As to the officers of the British Government, it is not barely a question whether they have or have not exposed themselves to the penalties of our laws, but whether they have in their proceedings violated international law and offered an affront to the sovereignty of the United States. As functionaries of a foreign Government, their duties towards this country as a neutral and sovereign power are not prescribed by our legislative enactments, but by the law of nations. In this respect their relation to this Government differs from that of private persons. Had there been no acts of Congress on the subject, foreign governments are forbidden by that law to do anything which would in any manner put to hazard our position of neutrality in respect to the belligerents.

The information which has been laid before the President has convinced him that the proceedings resorted to for the purpose of drawing recruits from this country for the British Army have been instigated and carried on by the active agency of British officers, and that their participation therein has involved them in the double offence of infringing our laws and violating our sovereign territorial rights.

If there were sufficient reasons to believe that by skillfully interposing private persons as ostensible actors in carrying out their arrangements, these officers have successfully shielded themselves from the penalties of our laws, still they, as well as their Government, if they have acted by its authority, are responsible as parties to a procedure which constitutes an international offence of such a grave character as cannot be passed unnoticed by this Government. While strenuously exerting its authority, as it has frequently done, and is still doing, to prosecute and punish its own citizens for infringing its obligations of neutrality, it could not allow itself to pass lightly over the like offence committed by foreigners acting as the authorized agents of another Government.

The case which the United States feel bound to present to Her Majesty's Government involves considerations not embraced in Lord CLARENDON's reply to Mr. BUCHANAN's note. The question is not whether that Government has authorized, or any of its officers have done acts for which the punishment denounced by our laws can be inflicted, but whether they participated in any form or manner in proceedings contrary to international law, or derogatory to our national sovereignty. It is not now necessary, therefore, to consider what technical defence these officers might interpose if on trial for violating our municipal laws.

This whole scheme of raising recruits for the British army within or from the United States, together with the agents and means used to carry it out, is now in the way of being developed, and I regret that the disclosures already made appear to implicate so many of Her Majesty's officers resident as well in the United States as in the adjacent British Provinces. The President perceives with much regret that the disclosures implicate you in these proceedings. He has, therefore, preferred to communicate the views contained in this note to Her Majesty's Government through you, her representative here, rather than through our Minister at London. The information in his possession does not allow him to doubt that yourself, as well as the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, and several civil and military officers of the British Government of rank in the Provinces, were instrumental in setting on foot this scheme of enlistment; have offered inducements to agents to embark in it, and approved of the arrangements for carrying it out, which embraced various recruiting establishments in different cities of the United States, and made liberal provision for funds to be used as inducements for persons residing therein to leave the country for the purpose of enlisting in the British military service. These arrangements are utterly incompatible with any pretence that they were designed merely to afford facilities to British subjects or other foreigners in this country to carry out their wishes, prompted purely by "sentiments of loyalty" or "political feeling," to participate with the Allies in the existing war in Europe.

The information in the possession of this Government is so well established by proof, and corroborated by so many public acts, that the President feels warranted in presenting to the British Government this conduct of her Majesty's officers, as disrespectful to the United States and incompatible with the friendly relations between the two countries.

Among the solemn duties imposed upon the President is that of maintaining and causing to be respected the sovereign rights of the United States, and to vindicate before the world their good faith in sustaining their neutral relations with other powers; and from this duty he will not allow himself to be diverted, however unpleasantly it may affect his personal or official relations with individuals.

The course which the President would deem it proper to take, towards the implicated officers within the United States, depends, in some measure upon their relation to their Government in this matter. Lord CLARENDON's note of the 16th of July does not make it quite clear that her Majesty's Government is prepared to disavow the acts complained of and to throw the entire responsibility of them upon its officers and agents. "Stringent instructions" were undoubtedly given to her Majesty's officers "to guard against any violation of the United States law of neutrality;" but it does not appear that respect for our territorial sovereignty, or the well known policy of the United States as a neutral, not specifically embraced in our municipal enactments, was enjoined. The instructions might therefore be formally complied with, and these officers, at the same time, do acts which constitute an offence against our rights as a sovereign power. Such acts, it is believed, they have committed; whether with or without the approval or countenance of their Government, does not authoritatively appear.

Lord CLARENDON, it is apprehended, was not well informed as to the proceedings which had taken place in regard to the recruitments in this country, when he expressed the opinion that the persons engaged in carrying them out, whose conduct he does not deny was illegal, were self-constituted and unauthorized agents. This Government has good reasons for believing that these agents had the direct sanction of British officers for their conduct, and were employed by them.

If these officers are sustained in what they have done, and authorized others to do in this matter, by their Government, the President will look to that Government in the first instance, at least for a proper measure of satisfaction; but if their conduct is disavowed, and declared to have been contrary to the instructions and without the countenance or sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the course imposed upon him by a sense of duty will in that case be changed.

The object of this note is to ascertain how far the acts of the known and acknowledged agents of the British Government, done within the United States, in carrying out this scheme of recruiting for the British army have been authorized or sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, Sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

W. L. MARCY.

JOHN F. CRAMPTON, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Crampton to Mr. Marcy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7, 1855.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 5th instant, upon the subject of alleged recruitments in the United States of soldiers for the British army.

As your note, although addressed to myself, refers in a great measure to a correspondence which has taken place between Lord CLARENDON and Mr. BUCHANAN, on the same subject, I have thought it expedient to defer replying at length to your present communication, until I shall have been more fully put in possession of the views of Her Majesty's Government, in regard to all the matters to which it relates.

I shall then do myself the honor of addressing to you a further communication; and I confidently trust that I shall be enabled altogether to remove the unfavorable impression which has been created as to the motives and conduct of Her Majesty's Government, and their officers, including myself, in regard to this matter.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, Sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

Mr. Marcy to Mr. Buchanan.

[No. 107.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 8, 1855.

SIR: In my private letter of the 3d instant, I informed you that I had prepared an official note, relative to the British enlistments within the United States, to which British officers were auxiliary. As Mr. CRAMPTON was personally implicated, it was determined to send it to him, although other communications on the subject had been addressed to you.

The note was sent to Mr. CRAMPTON on the 5th instant, and yesterday I received one from him, in which he informs me that he shall send my note to his Government for directions as to the reply.

I herewith transmit to you copies of the notes above alluded to, together with copies of a part of the proofs in possession of this Government on the subject, implicating Her Britannic Majesty's officers. I do not believe STROBEL's statement can be successfully impeached. I am quite sure it cannot be in its essential parts. Lord CLARENDON must have been misinformed as to the actual state of things here, when he assured you that the persons who had violated our neutrality law were self-constituted and unauthorized agents. If the British Government choose to take pains to ascertain what disposition has been made of the large sums of money expended in carrying out the scheme of enlistments in this country, it will find that a considerable amount of it has gone into the hands of these agents, and that it was paid to them for the purpose of being expended in the United States, in raising recruits for the British military service.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. L. MARCY.

JAMES BUCHANAN, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Marcy.

[Extract.]

[No. 98.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, Sept. 28, 1855.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch, No. 107, of the 8th instant, with the accompanying documents.

I transmit to you the copy of a note of yesterday's date, received this morning from Lord CLARENDON, in reference to your note to Mr. CRAMPTON of the 5th inst. on the subject of British recruitments in the United States, together with a copy of my note of this date acknowledging its receipt. I have been thus prompt in notifying his lordship that I had no instructions which would warrant me in interfering with the correspondence commenced between Mr. CRAMPTON and yourself at Washington, so that there might be no reason for any delay on the part of the British Government in sending their instructions to that gentleman. I doubt very much, however, whether the confident trust expressed by him in his note to you of the 7th inst. will be realized, that after having been more fully put into possession of the views of his Government he "shall be enabled altogether to remove the unfavorable impression which has been created as to the motives and conduct of Her Majesty's Government and their officers, including myself, (himself,) in regard to this matter." Lord CLARENDON's note to me of yesterday renders it improbable that Mr. CRAMPTON will receive any such instructions; and I doubt whether the expression of his confident trust to this effect has received the approbation of his lordship.

I also transmit a copy of my note of the 18th of July last to Lord CLARENDON, to which he refers in his note to me of yesterday. I communicated to you the substance of this note in my No. 81, of the 20th July, though at that time I did not deem it necessary to send a full copy.

I have not time at present, before the closing of the bag, to make some observations which I had intended to do on the subject. I may resume it next week.

* * * * * * * * *

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

HON. WILLIAM L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

Lord Clarendon to Mr. Buchanan.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Sept. 27, 1855.

Mr. BUCHANAN, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at this Court, will probably have received from his Government a copy of a letter which Mr. MARCY, Secretary of State of the United States, addressed to Mr. CRAMPTON, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in the United States, on the 5th of this month, on the subject of the communication which the undersigned, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, had the honor to make to Mr. BUCHANAN on the 16th of July, in reply to his note of the 6th of that month, complaining of the proceedings of British agents and British Colonial authorities in raising within the States of the Union recruits for the British military service, in violation (as was alleged) of the Act of Congress of the 20th April, 1818.

The undersigned had hoped, from the answer which he received from Mr. BUCHANAN on the 18th of July, that the explanations and assurances which he had given on this subject in his note of the 16th of that month would have proved as satisfactory to the Government of the United States as they appeared to be to Mr. BUCHANAN; and it was therefore with no less disappointment than regret, that her Majesty's Government perused the letter addressed by Mr. MARCY to Mr. CRAMPTON on the 5th instant, of which the undersigned incloses a copy to Mr. BUCHANAN in case he should not have received it from Washington.

In this letter, Mr. MARCY, laying less stress than Mr. BUCHANAN did upon the alleged infraction of the municipal laws of the United States, dwells chiefly upon the point, which was but slightly adverted to by Mr. BUCHANAN, of an assumed disregard of the sovereign rights of the United States on the part of the British authorities or the agents employed by them.

Her Majesty's Government have no reason to believe that such has been the conduct of any persons in the employment of Her Majesty, and it is needless to say that any person so employed would have departed no less from the intentions of her Majesty's Government by violating international law, or by offering an affront to the sovereignty of the United States, than by infringing the municipal laws of the Union to which Mr. BUCHANAN more particularly called the attention of the undersigned. Her Majesty's Government feel confident that even the extraordinary measures which have been adopted in various parts of the Union to obtain evidence against Her Majesty's servants, or their agents, by practices sometimes resorted to under despotic institutions, but which are disdained by all free and enlightened Governments, will fail to establish any well founded charge against Her Majesty's servants.

The British Government is fully aware of the obligations of international duties, and is no less mindful of those obligations than is the Government of the United States. The observance of those obligations ought, undoubtedly, to be reciprocal; and Her Majesty's Government do not impute to the Government of the United States, that while claiming an observance of those obligations by Great Britain, they are lax in enforcing a respect for those obligations within the Union.

But as this subject has been mooted by Mr. MARCY, Her Majesty's Government cannot refrain from some few remarks respecting it.

The United States profess neutrality in the present war between the Western Powers and Russia; but have no acts been done within the United States, by citizens thereof, which accord little with the spirit of neutrality? Have not arms and ammunition, and warlike stores of various kinds, been sent in large quantities from the United States for the service of Russia? Have not plots been openly avowed, and consultations entered into without disguise or hindrance, in various parts of the Union, to take advantage of the war in which Great Britain is engaged, and to seize the opportunity for promoting insurrection in Her Majesty's dominions, and the invasion thereof by an armed force proceeding from the United States?

[illegible] Government would not have adverted to the [illegible] course pursued by a certain number of individuals, if it had not been for the above-mentioned statements in Mr. MARCY's note.

But Her Majesty's Government think themselves entitled to claim the same credit for sincerity of purpose and uprightness of conduct which they readily allow to the Government of the United States, and to expect that their assurances should be received; that, as they have enjoined on all Her Majesty's servants a strict observance of the laws of the United States, so they have no reason to believe that any of Her Majesty's servants, or any agents duly authorized by those servants, have disregarded those injunctions in respect to the matters which form the subject of this note.

The undersigned requests Mr. BUCHANAN to accept the assurance of his highest consideration.

CLARENDON.

HON. JAMES BUCHANAN, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Buchanan to Lord Clarendon.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, Sept. 28, 1855.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note, dated on the 27th instant, from the Earl of CLARENDON, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in reference to the note of the 5th instant, addressed by Mr. MARCY, the Secretary of State, to Mr. CRAMPTON, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Washington, on the subject of the enlistment and engagement of soldiers for the British army within the limits of the United States; and he will not fail to transmit to Washington a copy of his lordship's note by to-morrow's steamer.

The undersigned forbears to make any observations on this note or to interfere in any manner with the correspondence commenced at Washington between the Secretary of State and Mr. CRAMPTON, as he has received no instructions which would warrant him in so doing.

The undersigned has the honor to renew to the Earl of CLARENDON the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

The Right Honorable the EARL OF CLARENDON, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Marcy to Mr. Buchanan.

[No. 112.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 1, 1855.

SIR: I herewith send you papers containing the report of the trial of HERTZ, for a violation of our Neutrality Laws by enlisting soldiers for the British Army.

The testimony shows that Mr. CRAMPTON and several other British officials are deeply implicated in the transaction. Lord CLARENDON's note, in answer to yours bringing the subject to his notice, assumed that none of Her Majesty's officers had been in any way engaged in the plan of recruiting within the United States. Had the facts been as he assumed them to be, and this Government had had no reason to believe that the measure was not designed to draw recruits from the United States, his Lordship's reply would have been satisfactory.

Subsequent developments show that Lord CLARENDON was misinformed as to the true state of the case.

The second dispatch to you on the subject showed that the ground of grievance was not confined to the mere fact of a violation of our neutrality laws by British officers. It presented the case as a national offence committed by them, irrespective of those laws. These officers may have contrived to shield themselves from the penalties of our laws, and yet have committed an offence against our sovereign territorial rights. This latter aspect of the case was distinctly presented in my last dispatch to you on the subject. It was this view of the case which the President wished you to present to her Majesty's Minister of Foreign Relations.

It is important, with reference to proceedings against British officers residing within the United States, that the President should know whether the Government of Great Britain mean to justify or condemn their conduct.

The disclosures which have been made leave no doubt of the fact that some of these officers have taken an active part in raising recruits in the United States. If their conduct was unauthorized and is condemned, it is proper that this Government should be apprised of the fact, as well as of the punishment which has been, or is proposed to be, inflicted upon them; but if, on the other hand, the British Government approve of the course pursued by its officers, it is important that its determination in that respect should be known.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. L. MARCY.

JAMES BUCHANAN, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Marcy.

[Extract.]

[No. 98.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, Oct. 5, 1855.

SIR: * * * * In my last dispatch, No. 98, of the [illegible] ultimo, I stated that I had not then time, before the closing of the bag, to make the observations I had intended on the subject to which it relates, but intimated that I might do so this week.

The alleged agency of Mr. CRAMPTON in the recruitment of British soldiers within the limits of the United States presents a serious aspect. From the information contained in your dispatch (No. 91) of the 9th June, I had reason to expect a different course of conduct on his part. I need scarcely say that, had I been informed that the Britannic Majesty's representative at Washington had placed himself in the position attributed to him by [illegible], I should not have expressed to Lord CLARENDON my satisfaction in transmitting to you his note of the 16th July.

It is remarkable that Lord CLARENDON, in his note to myself of the 27th ultimo, while commenting on your note of the 5th September to Mr. CRAMPTON, should have been totally silent in regard to that gentleman, after what you had said respecting his conduct.

I cannot but regard as offensive the remark of his Lordship on "the extraordinary measures which," he alleges, "have been adopted in various parts of the Union to obtain evidence against Her Majesty's servants, or their agents, by practices sometimes resorted to under despotic institutions, but which are disdained by all free and enlightened Governments;" though he would doubtless say these were not intended to apply in an offensive sense to the American Government. He probably alludes to the [illegible] at Cincinnati and other places.

If arms and ammunition, and warlike stores of various kinds, have been sent in large quantities from the United States for the service of Russia, [illegible] this is nothing more than our citizens had a right to do, subject to the risk under the law of nations [illegible] articles have been sent from the United States to Great Britain, in large quantities. Besides, at the [illegible] ment, and ever since the commencement of the war, many of our vessels have been engaged as transports by Great Britain and France, to carry troops and munitions of war to the Crimea. When this [illegible] commenced, I was applied to by masters and owners of American vessels, for information as to the risk which they would incur by engaging in it, and I [illegible] that their vessels would be lawful prize if captured by the Russians. For this reason I advised them to obtain an indemnity from the Government employing them against this risk.

The "plots" to which his lordship refers are, I presume, (for I do not know,) to the proceedings and address of the "Massachusetts Irish Emigrant Aid Society" at Boston, on the 14th August. These were published in the London Times on the 11th September; and you will find an editorial on this subject, on the following day.

* * * * * * * * *

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

HON. WILLIAM L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Marcy.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, Oct. [illegible], 1855.

SIR: * * * * *

But I have not since taken any action upon your No. [illegible], for the plainest reason. I had, previously to its arrival, transmitted to you a copy of Lord CLARENDON's note, already referred to, of the 16th July, on the subject of the enlistment and employment of soldiers for the British army within our limits, and had informed his lordship, in acknowledging the receipt of this note, that I should have much satisfaction in transmitting a copy of it to the Secretary of State. Of course, it would have been improper for me to take any new step in this matter until I should learn whether this note would prove satisfactory to yourself. Again, your No. 91 states that, after many months had elapsed, British officers were still proceeding to violate our laws, and persist "in carrying on the obnoxious scheme without any open disapproval by the home Government, or any attempt to arrest it;" and one of the two express instructions which the President gives me in conclusion is, "to say to Her Majesty's Government that he expects it will take prompt and effective measures to arrest their proceedings." Now, these measures had been already adopted, but could not possibly have been known to you. Lord CLARENDON's note had entirely changed the aspect of the case, from the view which you took of it, and must necessarily have taken of it, at the date of your No. 102. The general tenor of this note—its disavowals and its regrets—were certainly conciliatory, and the concluding paragraph, declaring that all proceedings for enlistment in North America had been put an end to by Her Majesty's Government, for the avowed reason that the advantages which Her Majesty's service might derive from such enlistment would not be sought for by Her Majesty's Government if it were supposed to be obtained in disregard of the respect due to the law of the United States, was highly satisfactory. It was for these reasons that I expressed the satisfaction I would have in communicating it to you. Then came the declaration of Lord PALMERSTON to the same effect in the House of Commons, on the [illegible] August, in which he explicitly declared that, in order to avoid questions with the United States, the Government had put an end to the enlistment of foreign recruits to take place at Halifax. This [illegible] knowledge, received with much satisfaction by [illegible] GIBSON, who had made the inquiry of Lord PALMERSTON, as well as by many other liberal members of Parliament. Very different, indeed, had been the conduct of the British Government in this respect towards the Continental States.

I can assure you that I did not entertain the most remote idea that this question had not been satisfactorily adjusted, until I learned the complicity of Mr. CRAMPTON in the affair. This was officially communicated to me in your dispatch, No. 107, of the 8th, received on the [illegible] September, with a copy of your letter to Mr. CRAMPTON of the 5th, and his answer on the 7th of that month. From these, it appears you had thought it necessary to address Mr. CRAMPTON, no doubt properly, to take the case into your own hands yourself, and this you have done in an able [illegible] your letter to that gentleman. Thus matters stood; it became necessary to place myself [illegible] in [illegible].

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

HON. WILLIAM L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

Mr. Marcy to Mr. Buchanan.

[No. 116.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 13, 1855.

SIR: The copy of Lord CLARENDON's note of the 27th ultimo, which you transmitted to the Department with your dispatch, No. 98, has been received. I have laid it before the President, and am directed to make the following reply:

The case presented to Her Britannic Majesty's Government, in my note to Mr. CRAMPTON, contained a distinct charge that British officers and agents had infringed our laws enacted for the maintenance of our duties of neutrality to friendly powers, and that some of these officers and agents in the employment of their Government, within the United States, and other residents in the neighboring British Provinces, had also violated our sovereign territorial rights by being engaged in [illegible] the British army within our territories. The mode in which this recruiting had been carried on, and the connection of those with it were clearly stated.

A scheme for that purpose had been arranged by these officers. Agents had been employed by them in open rendezvous in our principal cities, numbers of whom had been made with recruits, money had been paid [illegible]

[illegible] will fail to establish any well-founded charge against Her Majesty's Government." It is far [illegible] that the measures adopted for obtaining the evidence, even if they had been extraordinary [illegible] would invalidate it, for it might still [illegible] such a character as to carry conviction to the mind [illegible] the truth of the allegations.

Should Her Britannic Majesty's Government see fit to [illegible] any specific objection to the mode by which the [illegible] has been obtained, or attempt in any other way [illegible], this Government will then feel called on to [illegible], and show its ability to sustain its [illegible] by evidence to which no just exception can be [illegible] the premises on which Lord CLARENDON [illegible] his argument for setting aside the testimony [illegible] implicated British officers, nor the inference [illegible] from them, can be admitted by this Government.

Lord CLARENDON must, I think, intend to be understood [illegible] impeaching our neutrality in the present war, though [illegible] appears to be some indistinctness in his language. [illegible] so grave a charge, coming from so re[illegible] authority, it is but fair to quote his own [illegible]

[illegible] States profess neutrality in the present [illegible] the Western Powers and Russia; but have [illegible] done within the United States, by citizens [illegible] accord little with the spirit of neutrality? [illegible] and ammunition, and warlike stores of [illegible] sent in large quantities from the [illegible] for the service of Russia?"

It is certainly a novel doctrine of international law, [illegible] by citizens or subjects of a neutral power with [illegible], though it should be in arms, ammunition, [illegible] warlike stores, compromits the neutrality of that [illegible]. The enterprise of individuals, citizens of the [illegible] States, may have led them in some instances, and [illegible] limited extent, to trade with Russia, in some of the [illegible] articles, is not denied—nor is it necessary that [illegible] should be, for the purpose of vindicating this Government from the charge of having disregarded the duties of neutrality in the present war.

Lord CLARENDON is most respectfully asked to look on the other side of the case. Have the citizens of the United States had no traffic with Great Britain, during the present war, in arms, ammunition, and warlike stores? It must be known to his lordship, for it is a matter of notoriety, that our citizens, in their character as individuals, [illegible] to both England and France [illegible] of hostilities against Russia. Though [illegible] may have momentarily forgotten, he [illegible] to mind the fact, that a large number of [illegible] have been engaged, from the commencement of [illegible] to the present time, in transport[illegible] munitions of war for Great Britain, from [illegible] in the United Kingdom or in the [illegible] to the Crimea, to say nothing of the numerous American merchant vessels employed in conveying [illegible] munitions of war from the ports of France [illegible] in the United States have been [illegible] for powder, arms, and war[illegible] for the use of the Allies, and immense quantities of provisions have been furnished to supply their armies [illegible]. In the face of these facts, open and known to the world, it certainly was not expected that the British Government would have alluded to the [illegible] which some of our citizens may have [illegible] a solemn charge against [illegible] for violating neutral obligations [illegible] Russia may have shared scantily, but the Allies have undoubtedly partaken largely in benefits [illegible] the capital, the industry, and the inventive genius of American citizens in the progress of the war; [illegible] this Government has had no connection with these [illegible] belligerent has any just ground of [illegible]

[illegible] further asks, "Have not plots been [illegible] and conspiracies entered into without disguise [illegible] in various parts of the Union, to take [illegible] of the war in which Great Britain is engaged, [illegible] opportunity for promoting insurrection in [illegible] dominions, and the invasion thereof by an [illegible] from the United States?"

[illegible] Government replies that it has no knowledge or [illegible] of the existence of any such plots or conspiracies. [illegible] It may have seen it stated in English newspapers [illegible] from Ireland had congregated together [illegible] vicinity, adopted some resolutions in [illegible] condition of their countrymen at home, and [illegible] in relation to what they regarded as [illegible] condition of the land of their birth. [illegible] considered a noticeable affair, and only [illegible] of this Government by the [illegible] which appeared in the British press. [illegible] It is ascertained that a very few individuals [illegible] at that meeting, and it was probably the result of the British scheme of recruiting which was at that time vigorously prosecuted in Boston. It was a proceeding no more noticeable, and far less harmful, than the [illegible] machinations of foreign fugitives collected in London against the Governments of their native countries. Those who assembled in Boston will probably rejoice at [illegible] effected much more than they anticipated when [illegible] shall learn that their proceedings have attracted the attention of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, and [illegible] regarded as a disturbing movement against the British dominions.

If the British Government believes that plots and conspiracies are really on foot in any part of the United States, and will furnish any clue by which they can be detected, it may be assumed that this Government will not [illegible] promptly [illegible] in bringing them to light, and punishing [illegible] offenders; and it will not consider itself in any way relieved from doing its whole duty in this respect by what has taken place here in reference to recruitments for the British army.

This Government is not less mindful than that of Great Britain or France of the many ties and sympathies which connect the people of the United States with those two [illegible] nations, and it will go as far and do as much as either to strengthen and cherish those sentiments, in the hope of making them available for all legitimate purposes [illegible] friendly relations, and increase social and commercial intercourse; but Great Britain ought not to [illegible] expectation that these sentiments can be permitted to carry the United States over the line which marks their duty to themselves as well as to the belligerents and [illegible] powers.

It would be an unaccountable perversion of such sentiments if they were permitted to induce this Government [illegible] the violation of its laws, or to throw open its territories to the recruiting officers of any foreign power.

The expectation that the United States would yield to such aggressions, or forbear to claim redress when such [illegible] to their sovereign rights had been offered, could only be founded on a belief that they were prepared to abandon their position of strict neutrality, and run the hazard of engaging in the struggle which now con[illegible]

[illegible] Government is in the charge made against British officers and agents, of having infringed our laws and violated our sovereign territorial rights, and [illegible] able to sustain that charge by competent proof, the President would fail in due respect for the national character of the United States, and in his duty to maintain it, if he did not decline to accept, as a satisfaction for the [illegible] complained of, Lord CLARENDON's assurance that [illegible] were enjoined a strict observance of our [illegible] that he does not believe that any of them have [illegible] injunction.

The President believes, and has abundant proof to warrant that belief, that Her Britannic Majesty's officers [illegible] have violated our laws and disregarded [illegible] that its solemn duty requires that it should [illegible] insisting upon a proper satisfaction [illegible] entertains the hope that this demand [illegible] reasonable, and be acceded to [illegible] Government.

[illegible] has not yet received the satisfaction which [illegible] a right to claim from the British Government [illegible] dispatch to you of the 13th of July last.

The President directs you to urge upon Her Britannic [illegible] the views contained in that dispatch, and to [illegible] Lord CLARENDON, and deliver a copy if he [illegible] desire it.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. L. MARCY.

JAMES BUCHANAN, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Marcy.

[No. 89.] [EXTRACT.]
LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, Nov. 2, 1855.

SIR: [illegible] According to the appointment mentioned in my last dispatch, I had an interview with Lord CLARENDON yesterday at the Foreign Office. After some unimportant conversation, I told him [illegible] to the question on Monday last, I found [illegible] the recruiting question, which I had [illegible] to read to him, and furnish him a [illegible] he had also dispatches from [illegible] subject. I then stated that Mr. [illegible] in his note of the 7th of [illegible] again after hearing from his [illegible] whether he had further [illegible] to Mr. CRAMPTON for this purpose. He [illegible] the usual diplomatic [illegible] by addressing me a note in [illegible] addressed by you to Mr. CRAMPTON [illegible] to me of the 19th of [illegible] Mr. MARCY's note to Mr. CRAMPTON [illegible] and the dispatch, which I [illegible] was your answer to his note [illegible]. To this he assented.

I then read to him your dispatch to me of the 13th of October, to which he listened throughout with great ap[illegible]consideration. After reading the prepared copy, and [illegible] I informed him [illegible] I had been asked what was the [illegible] from the British Government [illegible] dispatch just read [illegible] the information was [illegible] of which he also desired a copy, and I promised to furnish it. I had prepared myself to state in conversation the substance of what this dispatch required from the British Government; but having the dispatch with me, I thought it better at the moment, in order to prevent all misapprehension, to read it to him as it had evidently been prepared with much care. I have sent him a copy of it to-day.

I then stated, his lordship would observe that the Government of the United States had two causes of complaint; the one was such violations of our neutrality laws as might be tried and punished in the courts of the United States; the other—to which I especially desired to direct his attention—consisted in a violation of our neutrality, under the general law of nations, by the attempts which had been made by British officers and agents, not punishable under our municipal law, to draw military forces from our Territory to recruit their armies in the Crimea. As examples of this, I passed in review the conduct of Mr. CRAMPTON, of the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, and the British consuls at New-York and Philadelphia.

I observed that, in his note of the 16th July, he had assured me that the individuals engaged in recruiting in the United States acted upon their individual responsibility, and had no authority for their proceedings from any British officials, by whom their conduct was condemned. In addition, he had stated that instructions had been sent out to Sir GASPARD LE MARCHANT to stop all enlistments in North America. [Yes, his Lordship observed, they were sent out on the 22d June last.] I said I had expressed the satisfaction which I felt in transmitting this note to Mr. MARCY, and was, therefore, sorry to say that satisfactory proof existed that Mr. CRAMPTON and other British officers had before and since been engaged in aiding and countenancing these proceedings and recruitments. In fact, WAGNER had been convicted at New-York for a violation of our neutrality law, committed at so late a period as the 2d of August.

Lord CLARENDON sat silent and attentive whilst I was making these remarks, and then took from his drawer several sheets of paper, containing extracts from a dispatch of Mr. CRAMPTON, (received, as I understood, by the last steamer,) some of which he read to me.

Mr. CRAMPTON emphatically denies the truth of STROBEL's testimony and HERTZ's confession, as well as all complicity in the recruitments. I expressed my surprise at this, and said that STROBEL's character was respectable, so far as I had ever learned, and that his testimony was confirmed by several documents implicating Mr. CRAMPTON, which had been given in evidence on the trial of HERTZ. I told him, he would see this on a perusal of the trial itself, of which I gave him a copy.

I asked him whether he intended I should communicate to you my recollection of the particular extracts he had read to me from Mr. CRAMPTON's dispatch. He said he would prefer I should not; that he would examine and sift the subject with great care, and preferred to present these to you in his own language.

In concluding this part of the conversation, Lord CLARENDON declared, in a sincere and emphatic manner, that nothing had been further from the intention of the British Government than to violate the neutrality of the United States, or to give them cause of offence. He could also declare, in regard to himself personally, that he would not act in such a manner towards one of the weakest powers—not even towards Monaco—and certainly would not do so towards the great and powerful Republic of the United States, for which he had ever entertained the warmest feelings of respect and friendship.

I presume you may expect, ere long, to hear from Lord CLARENDON, through a note addressed to Mr. CRAMPTON, according to what he says is diplomatic usage.

We afterwards had some conversation about the invasion of Ireland, which I have never treated seriously. In regard to the Russian privateer alleged to be fitting out at the port of New-York, I told him that since our last conversation I had seen two gentlemen who had just arrived from New-York, who assured me they would be likely to know or have heard of it, were any such steamer building, and they treated the report to that effect on this side of the Atlantic as idle and unfounded. In reply, he informed me that the fact was substantiated and the steamer described in a particular manner, which he detailed, by three depositions which had been forwarded by the British Consul at New-York to Mr. CRAMPTON, who had brought the subject to your notice, and you had promised to inquire into it. * * * * *

Yours, very respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN.
Hon. WILLIAM L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

Lord Clarendon to Mr. Crampton.

[No. 272.] FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1855.

In this letter Lord CLARENDON says, that the charges made against the officers and agents of Her Majesty's Government, are imperfect and indistinct, and he requests a specification of said charges against particular individuals by name. With reference to the second charge made by Mr. MARCY—namely, that of "violating the sovereign territorial rights of the United States, by recruiting for the British Army within their territories"—Lord CLARENDON observes, that apart from any municipal legislation in the United States on the subject of foreign enlistment, Great Britain, as a belligerent nation, would commit no violation of the "sovereign territorial rights of the United States," simply by enlisting, as soldiers, *within British territory*, persons who might leave the United States territory in order so to recruit. Lord CLARENDON takes the ground that British officers who, within the United States, pointed out routes which intended recruits should follow, were not "recruiting, that is, enlisting or hiring," and concludes by averring that the facts demonstrate that no offence to the United States was offered or contemplated by Her Majesty's Government.

(Signed,) CLARENDON.

Mr. Marcy to Mr. Buchanan.

[No. 120.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1855.

SIR: I have received from Mr. CRAMPTON, her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to this Government, a dispatch, addressed to him by the Earl of CLARENDON, her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in reply to my dispatch to you of the 13th of October.

This document has been carefully considered by the President, and I am directed to present to you his views thereon, for the purpose of having them laid before Her Majesty's Government.

It is perceived with deep regret that there exists a very wide difference of opinion between this Government and that of Great Britain in regard to the principles of law involved in the pending discussion, and a still wider difference, if possible, as to the material facts of the case.

It is due alike to the serious importance of the questions under consideration, and to the sincere respect entertained for the elevated character and position of Lord CLARENDON, that opinions and views so much in conflict with his should be not merely announced, but sustained. To do this I shall be obliged to occupy much space, and notice several delicate topics; but, in performing this unavoidable duty, I shall refrain, as far as practicable, from any allusion to subjects which may lead to irritation; and I hope to remove the impression from Lord CLARENDON's mind that my previous dispatches have manifested a "tone of hostility," and have been framed in a spirit incompatible with the duty which I feel as sensibly as he can of maintaining friendly relations between the two countries.

I am quite certain that Lord CLARENDON is not aware of the serious importance which the United States attach to the question under discussion; otherwise he would not have so harshly characterized the conduct of the United States officers on whom the duty to suppress recruiting for the British service was devolved; nor would he have so freely arraigned the motives of this Government for requiring some satisfaction for what it regards as a grave national wrong.

The variant views of the British Government in relation to recruiting for its armies within the United States render the precise position it intends to maintain somewhat uncertain.

To present the different aspects in which the two Governments view the case, and to show the reasons for dissenting from some of the statements and the main conclusions contained in Lord CLARENDON's dispatch of the 16th of November, a recurrence to the prominent points appears to be indispensable.

The claim put forth in that dispatch, of the right of a foreign belligerent power to resort to the territories of a neutral State to recruit its armies, and for that purpose to employ such means as he justifies, raises one of the gravest international questions which can come under consideration. If that right be conceded, then any foreign power can justifiably resort to measures for recruiting its armies within the jurisdiction of this country almost coextensive with those which can be employed by this Government.

Before adverting to the conduct of the officers and agents of Her Majesty's Government in recruiting within the territories of the United States, it will be necessary, not only to define our own rights, but to ascertain the precise limits of British pretensions.

After the debatable ground shall be clearly ascertained, the range of discussion will, it is hoped, be reduced to narrower limits, and the probability of an amicable adjustment of the present difficulties increased.

When the Parliament of Great Britain authorized foreign enlistments there was no apprehension here that the United States would be resorted to for that purpose. This Government had what was regarded as the assurance of Her Majesty's Government that enlistments in this country would not be attempted by British authority unless notice was given and its consent obtained.

While the bill for foreign enlistments was under consideration in Parliament, Her Majesty's Ministers were warned against resorting to a measure which would be dangerous to peaceful relations with other powers.

When the Duke of NEWCASTLE, Her Majesty's Secretary of War, and a member of the Cabinet, introduced that bill into the House of Lords, he was asked to state from what country the foreign legion was to be obtained, and he replied that the question could not be answered until communications were had with foreign Governments. No such communication has ever been made to this Government; but, on the contrary, much was done here, after the plan of recruitment was in full operation, to allay the suspicion that the British Government was in anywise connected with it.

After Her Majesty's ministers came to the determination to raise recruits within the United States, it is much to be regretted that their purpose, together with the instructions to their agents, was not made known to this Government. There is some vague language used in the last dispatch of Lord CLARENDON, which seems to imply that this had been done; but it is not positively asserted, nor could it be. The first intimation which reached this Government that recruiting within the United States had the sanction of British authority was derived from the proceedings which had taken place in executing the plan of enlistment. The first step taken by the British Government, or any of its officers, in communicating with that of the United States on the subject, was one which implied an assurance that the British Government not only had no connection with but actually discountenanced the scheme of recruiting for the British army, although it subsequently appeared that the proceedings were supervised by British officers, and conducted by their agents. This assurance was derived from a letter dated the 22d of March, addressed by Mr. CRAMPTON to the British Consul at New-York, and about that time read to me. I shall have occasion hereafter to bring that letter under particular consideration.

Without any notification from the British Government of such an intention, it would have been extremely illiberal to indulge a suspicion that Her Majesty's ministers or officers had been so unmindful of what [illegible] to courtesy as to authorize, or even countenance, the [illegible] procedure of sending agents into the [illegible] to raise recruits for the British Army. The [illegible] the laws of the United States were therefore [illegible] individuals unconnected with the British [illegible] unsustained by its authority or means; [illegible] proceedings against them soon disclosed facts [illegible] established a complicity of Her Majesty's officers in the British Provinces in this scheme of recruiting within the United States.

The next step in the progress of events was the delivery to me, in May, at the Department of State, of a copy of a dispatch from Lord CLARENDON to Mr. CRAMPTON, dated the 12th of April last, relating to that subject. This paper demands special attention. It conveyed the first distinct intimation that Her Majesty's Ministers had given instructions for enlistments in the United States, together with the fact that to the British Minister, Mr. CRAMPTON, had been assigned some duty in that service. Lord CLARENDON says to Mr. CRAMPTON in that dispatch, "I [illegible] in your dispatch No. 67, of the 12th ult. with respect to the proposed enlistment, in the Queen's service, of foreigners and British subjects in the United States." [illegible] it was brought to light that the British Cabinet had proposed enlistments in the United States, and had employed Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary accredited to this Government to aid in the undertaking. When this dispatch was received at this Department, Mr. CRAMPTON was in the British Provinces. It had direct reference to the enlistment, for the Queen's service, of foreigners and British subjects in the United States. The object to be accomplished was against law; and it is difficult to conceive what one step Mr. CRAMPTON could have taken in furtherance of it without putting at defiance an act of Congress which prohibits, in explicit terms and under heavy penalties, such a proceeding.

Being satisfied that the Government of Great Britain reciprocated our friendly sentiments, and that it would not deliberately and designedly authorize proceedings within the jurisdiction of the United States in contravention of their laws, this Government was disposed to believe that there had been some strange misapprehension on the subject by Her Majesty's Cabinet, and that the inadvertent mistep would be retraced as soon as it was perceived, with such explanations to this Government as the circumstances of the case seemed to require.

The closing part of the dispatch alluded to was interpreted as indicating a consciousness that the British Ministers, in authorizing enlistments in the United States, had acted at first in utter ignorance of the laws of this country; for Lord CLARENDON says, "the law of the United States with respect to enlistments, however conducted, is not only very just but very stringent, according to the report which is inclosed in your (Mr. CRAMPTON's) dispatch, and Her Majesty's Government would on no account run any risk of infringing this law of the United States." But as that risk would be inevitably run, if the design should be pursued, it was expected that the original scheme of recruiting within the United States would be promptly and wholly abandoned.

After the lapse of some time, this Government discovered that it had looked with a mistaken confidence to a result so much desired. Throughout the months of April, May, and June, the business of recruitment proceeded upon a wider field, and with increased vigor; it was extended to regions which it had not hitherto reached; the efforts of our magistrates and tribunals scarcely checked, but could not arrest it; and proofs were daily brought out which show that the recruiting business derived vitality and energy from the countenance and means afforded by Her Majesty's officers resident in the United States and in the adjoining British Provinces.

To arrest the evil, an appeal to the British Government, unpleasant as such a step was, became necessary, and in the early part of June, you were directed by the President to present the case to the notice of the Earl of CLARENDON. In your note to Lord CLARENDON of the 5th of July the case is clearly and ably laid before his lordship, and he is assured that this Government had reason to believe, and did believe, that British officers were engaged in carrying out a scheme of recruiting for the British army within the United States in contravention of their laws and sovereign rights; and you were instructed to ascertain from the British Government how far these officers had acted with or without its approbation, and what measures, if any, had been taken to restrain their unjustifiable conduct. Lord CLARENDON was assured that the President would be gratified to learn that Her Majesty's Government had not authorized the proceedings complained of; that it had condemned the conduct of its officials engaged therein; had visited them with its marked displeasure, and taken measures to arrest the proceedings complained of.

The reply to this note deserves particular notice on several accounts, but especially for the difference between it and the dispatch of the 16th of November, now under consideration.

In the note of the 16th of July, Lord CLARENDON seems to admit that the restraining effect of the law of the United States in regard to recruiting is such as this Government asserts it to be; but, by his exposition of that law in his dispatch of the 16th November, it is bereft of the very stringent character he had before ascribed to it, and it is now so construed by him as to afford justification for such acts as, in his former note, he conceded to be illegal.

In the note to you of July, the British Government only claimed the right to make generally known to British subjects and foreigners in the United States, who wished to enter Her Majesty's service and take part in the war, its desire to accept these volunteers, and to receive such as should present themselves at an appointed place in one of the British Provinces.

That Lord CLARENDON intended, in his note of the 16th July, to exclude all pretension to a right to publish handbills offering inducements, and to send agents into the United States for recruiting purposes, is shown by the following passage: "It can scarcely be matter of surprise that, when it becomes known that Her Majesty's Government was prepared to accept these voluntary offers, many persons, in various quarters, should give themselves out as agents employed by the British Government, in the hope of earning reward by promoting, though on their own responsibility, an object which they were aware was favorably looked upon by the British Government. Her Majesty's Government do not deny that the acts and advertisements of these self-constituted and unauthorized agents were, in many instances, undoubtedly violations of the laws of the United States; but such persons had no authority whatever for their proceedings from any British agents, by all of whom they were promptly and unequivocally disavowed."

These positions taken by the Earl of CLARENDON brought the matter to a definite point. This Government took issue upon his allegation that the persons engaged in recruiting in the United States were self-constituted, unauthorized agents, whose acts had been disavowed; and it maintained, on the contrary, that the persons performing them were authorized agents, and had embarked in that service in consequence of inducements stronger than the mere hope of uncertain reward, held out to them by British officers; that they were promised commissions in the British army, and some of them were actually received and treated as fellow officers, and as such were paid for their services, received instructions from her Majesty's servants for the guidance of their conduct while within the United States, and were furnished in the same way with abundant funds for carrying on their recruiting operations in this country. The persons engaged in the United States in recruiting were, in fact, the agents and instruments of eminent British functionaries resident here and in neighboring British provinces. The numerous judicial investigations and trials have brought out a mass of testimony too strong to be resisted, implicating these functionaries and sustaining the foregoing allegations.

When this state of the case was presented to Lord CLARENDON, with the designation by name of some of the higher British officers, and with the assurance by the President that the information he possessed did not allow him to doubt their participation in the offence against the laws and sovereign rights of the United States, his lordship did not then call for the evidence, as he has since done, but disposed of it by the general declaration "that even the extraordinary measures which have been adopted in various parts of the Union to obtain evidence against Her Majesty's servants, or their agents, by practices sometimes resorted to under despotic institutions, but which are disdained by all free and enlightened governments, will fail to establish any well-founded charge against Her Majesty's servants."

It is presumed that his Lordship's misapprehension as to the character of the evidence, and the means by which it was obtained, has been since corrected; because, in his last note he not only calls for the names of the British officers implicated, (though some of them had been before given) and the specific charges against them, but for a particular statement of the evidence by which these charges are sustained, professing to have very imperfect information in regard to the matters complained of, although full four months had passed since his attention was first called to them by this Government.

The exposition he has given to the statute of the United States against recruiting, and the restrictions he has placed upon our sovereign rights, show that his views on that subject have been greatly modified since his first dispatch was written.

As that law is now construed by him, scarcely any evidence, however obtained, or whatever be its character, will be sufficient to implicate any one in the offence of recruiting within the United States.

If the views of Lord CLARENDON as to that law and the sovereign rights of the United States can be maintained, the territories of this country are open, almost without restriction, to the recruiting operations of all nations, and for that purpose any foreign power may sustain a vigorous competition with this Government upon its own soil.

This Government does not contest Lord CLARENDON's two propositions in respect to the sovereign rights of the United States—first, that, in the absence of municipal law, Great Britain may enlist, hire, or engage, as soldiers, within the British territory, persons who have left the United States for that purpose. This proposition is, however, to be understood as not applying to persons who have been enticed away from the country by tempting offers of reward, such as commissions in the British army, high wages, liberal bounties, pensions, and portions of the royal domain, urged on them while within the United States by officers and agents of Her Majesty's Government; and, secondly, no foreign power has a right "to enlist and organize and train men as British soldiers within the United States." The right to do this Lord CLARENDON does not claim for his Government; and whether the British officers have done so or not is, as he appears to understand the case, the only question at issue, so far as internal rights are involved, between the two countries.

In his view of the question as to the rights of territory, irrespective of municipal law, Lord CLARENDON is understood to maintain that her Majesty's Government may authorize agents to do anything within the United States, short of enlisting, and organizing, and training men as soldiers for the British army, with perfect respect to the sovereign rights of this country.

This proposition is exactly the reverse of that maintained by this Government, which holds that no foreign power whatever has the right to do either of the specified acts without its consent. No foreign power can, by its agents or officers, lawfully enter the territory of another to enlist soldiers for its service, or organize or train them therein, or even entice persons away in order to be enlisted, without express permission.

This, as a rule of international law, was considered so well settled that it was not deemed necessary to invoke the authority of publicists to support it. I am not aware that any modern writer on international law has questioned its soundness. As this important principle is controverted by Lord CLARENDON, and as its maintenance is fatal to his defence of British recruiting here, I propose to establish it by a reference to a few elementary writers of eminence upon the law of nations:

"Since a right of raising soldiers is a right of majesty which cannot be violated by a foreign nation, it is not permitted to raise soldiers on the territory of another without the consent of its sovereign."—*Wolfius.*

VATTEL says, that "the man who undertakes to enlist soldiers in a foreign country without the sovereign's permission, and, in general, whoever entices away the subjects of another State, violates one of the most sacred rights of the prince and the nation." He designates the crime by harsher names than I choose to use, which, as he says, "is punished with the utmost severity in every well regulated State." VATTEL further observes, that "it is not presumed that their sovereign has ordered them (foreign recruiters) to commit a crime; and supposing, even, that they had received such an order, they ought not to have obeyed it; their sovereign having no right to command what is contrary to the law of nature."

HAUTEFEUILLE, a modern French author of much repute, regards permission, and acquiescence implies permission, by a neutral power to one of the belligerent, though extended to both, to raise recruits in its territories, unless it was allowed in peace, to be an act of bad faith, which compromits its neutrality.

There can be no well founded distinction, in the rule of international law, between raising soldiers for a belligerent army and sailors for its navy within a neutral country. HAUTEFEUILLE says, "the neutral sovereign is under obligation to prohibit and prevent all levying of sailors upon its territory for the service of the belligerents." Again he says, "the neutral must prohibit, in an absolute manner, the levying of sailors upon its territory to complete a ship's company reduced by combat, or any other cause."

"The prohibition to engage sailors on the territory of a pacific Prince must extend to foreigners who are found in the ports of his jurisdiction, and even to those who belong to the belligerent nation owning the vessel that wishes to complete its crew or ship's company."

References to other writers might be made to sustain the position contended for by this Government, and to overthrow that advanced by Lord CLARENDON, but the authority of those presented is deemed sufficient for that purpose.

This view of the law on the subject was presented to Parliament when the foreign enlistment bill was under debate. On that occasion Lord STANLEY said that the [illegible] proposed by it was "to resort to a practice which, for the last hundred years, the opinion of European statesmen had not hesitated to condemn."

This is the doctrine on the subject of recruiting soldiers and sailors by belligerents on neutral soil, which this Government maintains, and insists upon applying to the present case.

There is another view of territorial rights which Lord CLARENDON has not distinctly brought out, but which has a direct bearing upon the questions under consideration. The extent of a nation's sovereign rights depends, in some measure, upon its municipal laws. Other powers are bound, not only to abstain from violating such laws, but to respect the policy of them. The British officers who set in operation the scheme for recruiting in this country, which resulted in numerous acts against its law, being beyond its jurisdiction, did not, by such a proceeding, expose themselves to the penalties denounced by that law; but they violated its policy, and their acts, if done in obedience to the orders of their Government, or in carrying out its purposes, involved that Government in responsibility for their conduct. It is the sovereign right of every independent State that all foreign Powers should abstain from authorizing or instigating their officers or agents to do that, even within their own dominions, which would, as a natural or very probable consequence, lead to the contravention of the municipal laws of such State. Some of the proceedings by British officers and agents, in regard to recruiting within the United States, though conducted beyond the limits thereof, were considered by this Government an infringement of their sovereign rights, and constituted one ground of remonstrance to Her Majesty's Government.

But Lord CLARENDON's exposition of the municipal law of the United States, in respect to recruiting therein, has created much more surprise than the restriction he has laid on the sovereign rights of this country.

If I do not misconceive his meaning, Lord CLARENDON's interpretation nearly annuls the clause in the act of Congress which prohibits enlisting within the United States for foreign service, and thus leaves to British officers and agents full liberty to do almost anything for that purpose.

He says "that no enlistment in the British service is valid without attestation, and that, according to British laws, a recruit cannot be attested in a foreign country, nor even in the British colonies, without a specially delegated authority for that purpose."

The other provisions of the law which forbid hiring or retaining persons within the United States to go beyond the limits thereof, for the purpose of enlisting in foreign service, are reduced to the same imbecility by a similar course of reasoning. Lord CLARENDON says: "No binding contract could, therefore, be made with any man within the United States—promises might be so made; but any money given to men to enable them to repair to places beyond the United States territory for the purpose of being enlisted, would be advanced at a risk."

In order to prevent misconception as to Lord CLARENDON's views on this subject, and to show that the inferences here deduced from them are correct, I add another extract from his dispatch of the 16th of November:

"There can be no question that the men who went to Halifax were free, and not compelled to be soldiers on their arrival. Upwards of one hundred Irishmen in one body, for instance, if Her Majesty's Government are rightly informed, refused to enlist on arriving there, and said they came in order to work on a railway. They were therefore not enlisted, hired or retained, as soldiers in the United States: no attempt was made to enforce against them any such contract or engagement."

Lord CLARENDON, it is true, uses language in other parts of that dispatch which seems to admit that enlisting into foreign military service within the United States, or hiring or retaining persons to leave the United States to enlist into such service, would be a violation of the United States neutrality law; but this admission amounts to nothing, when taken in connection with his definition of the terms enlisting, hiring, or retaining. In his view, as I understand it, each act must be the result of a valid contract. If the persons are not bound, when they have left the United States, to perfect their enlistment, then there has been no violation of the United States law. Such a contract made in the United States, being expressly prohibited by law, would, of course, be void. I think this conclusion is fairly deduced from Lord CLARENDON's language, or rather, is his own conclusion, stated by him in a different manner.

This Government cannot concur in these views. They deprive the law of the United States of all stringency, and render it a dead letter. The earlier opinion of Lord CLARENDON in regard to that law is the one which this Government strenuously maintains.

In his dispatch of the 12th of April, to which I have already referred, he admits "that the law of the United States, with respect to enlistment, however conducted, is not only very just, but very stringent;" but, as I understand his latter opinion, the law imposed very little restraint upon the British officers and agents who embarked in the scheme of recruiting in this country; it left them with all the liberty they had occasion to use for their purpose; they could penetrate every part of the country; open rendezvous in any city; publish handbills, ornamented with the emblem of England's royalty, presenting every inducement for enlisting which a United States officer engaged in recruiting troops for his own Government could offer; and yet, in doing all these things, they would comply with the stringent instructions—so often repeated to them, and now so much relied on for their justification—not to violate the United States law of neutrality.

Under the construction given by Her Majesty's Government to that law, the injunction not to violate it could have had very little significance, and is not admitted by this Government as an available excuse for what was done by Her Majesty's officers and agents.

After the most deliberate and respectful consideration of Lord CLARENDON's views, in his dispatch of the 16th of November, as to the sovereign rights of the United States, the effect of their neutrality law, and the conduct of the British officers and agents in carrying out the scheme of recruiting, this Government is constrained to differ most widely from them all.

It cannot but regard the original design, which had the sanction of the British Cabinet, as a dangerous measure, which should not have been ventured on without the consent of the Government. The scheme for carrying out that design, which, it is presumed, was devised in the United States or the British Provinces, was framed in an utter disregard of the Act of Congress, and almost every step in the progress of executing it was attended by the transgression of that law.

The reasons offered by Lord CLARENDON for not having acted, on the complaint of this Government, against the British officers who were engaged in recruiting within the United States, and the precedent condition to be performed before that complaint will be attended to, deserve particular consideration. Lord CLARENDON says, "they (Her Majesty's ministers) must, therefore, request the United States Government to make and establish more distinct charges, with proper specifications against particular individuals by name; and that Government will, I am confident, not deny the justice and the necessity of giving each person implicated the opportunity of knowing what is alleged against himself, and of dealing with the evidence by which the charge may be supported."

In your note to Lord CLARENDON of the 5th of July, the charges, as well as the designation of persons, were less distinctly presented than in the dispatches subsequently laid before Her Majesty's Government; yet in Lord CLARENDON's reply to that note he did not object to the charges for being indefinite, or to the designation of the persons implicated for uncertainty. He did not deny that the United States law had been violated, but insisted that it had been done by self-constituted and unauthorized persons, for whose acts British officers were not responsible.

In my dispatch of the 5th of September, addressed to Mr. CRAMPTON, the charges were repeated with more distinctness, and Mr. CRAMPTON himself and Sir GASPARD LE MARCHANT were both named.

Lord CLARENDON appears to have understood that Her Majesty's Consuls in some of the cities of the Union were included in the charge against British officers resident within the United States. Nothing was said in Lord CLARENDON's reply to my dispatch of the 5th of September, concerning his imperfect information on the subject, or his uncertainty as to the persons complained of; nor did he then call for the evidence by which the participation of the British officials in the infraction of the law of the United States was to be established; but he set aside the whole of the evidence by the sweeping allegation, that the practices resorted to for obtaining it, rendered it incompetent "to establish any well-founded charge against Her Majesty's servants."

The ground taken in July—that the persons engaged in recruiting, who had violated the laws of the United States, were self-constituted and unauthorized agents—is abandoned in his dispatch of November. In the latter it is not denied that these persons have acted under the authority of the British Government; but Her Majesty's Ministers now propose to give their attention to the demand of this Government for redress, if it will make and establish more distinct charges, with proper specifications against particular individuals by name. Quite as much, and, indeed, more than is usual, has been done in this case in specifying charges and indicating the persons implicated. The dispatches from this Government in the possession of the British Ministers made such disclosures as to the infringement of the law and rights of the United States, and as to the British officers and agents concerned therein, as called for a full investigation of the subject by her Majesty's Government. Such an investigation on its part was, in the opinion of the United States, due to the friendly relations of the two countries, and would have been in strict conformity to established usages; but that Government has remained apparently inactive, and is, it seems, disposed so to remain until the American Secretary of State shall name the individual persons accused, describe the particular acts performed by each, with specification of time, place and the evidence relied on to sustain the charges; until the proceedings shall assume, as it were, the form, and be conducted by the legal rules of a criminal trial, in which the Government of the United States is to present itself as the prosecutor and the accused as defendants.

It is believed that such a course is unprecedented in diplomacy, and a dangerous departure from that hitherto pursued in similar cases. If generally adopted, it would introduce a new element of discord into international intercourse, which could not fail to disturb the peace of nations, and would inevitably lead to a protracted controversy, engendering at each step in its progress hostile feeling between the parties.

Though the example of this Government may not be much regarded, I will refer to an instance of a recent date, in a matter of less grave importance, but of similar character to that under discussion, as illustrating the course which, in the opinion of this Government, should have been pursued in this case. Not long since Her Majesty's Minister, Mr. CRAMPTON, represented to this Government that the bark *Maury* was being fitted out in the port of New-York as a privateer to depredate upon the commerce of the [redacted] called such, to support [redacted] detailing loose rumors, [redacted] her equipment which justified [redacted] illegal purpose. If there could [redacted] warrant the course suggested by [redacted] respect to the complaint of this Government [redacted] re-cruitments within the United States, it would be that of the bark *Maury*; but the President, without the slightest hesitation or delay, ordered proceedings to be instituted against that vessel and against all persons who should be found to be implicated. All the alleged causes of suspicion were immediately investigated, and the result, which showed the utter groundlessness of the charges, was promptly communicated to Her Majesty's Government.

If this Government, acting upon the rule now prescribed in the case of British recruitments in this country, had replied to that of Great Britain, on the complaint against the bark *Maury*, that inasmuch as Mr. CRAMPTON had not made any definite charges, had not named the persons accused, with a precise statement of their acts or when or where done, or produced the evidence on which he intended to rely to support his allegations, so that the persons concerned might have an opportunity to deal with it, nothing would be done, no step would be taken, until these preliminary matters should have been attended to; would such a reply in the case of the *Maury* have been what Her Majesty's minister might have expected; would it have been deemed courteous or friendly to the British Government?

Lord CLARENDON may be well assured that such a reply, in the case of the *Maury*, would have been quite as satisfactory to Her Majesty's Government as is his reply to this Government in relation to its remonstrance and complaint against British recruitments within the United States.

Until this Government was apprised by Lord CLARENDON's dispatch of the 16th of November of the position adverted to in regard to its complaint with reference to that proceeding, it indulged a confident expectation that her Majesty's ministers would [illegible] to such cases. The grounds of this [illegible] were fully disclosed; the offence charged [illegible] officers named, and [illegible] precision, indicated. Sufficient information was given to direct their inquiries, but her Majesty's Government has refused to do more than offer to [illegible] which may be made between this Government and those officers, after the pleadings and proofs are laid before them, as prescribed in Lord CLARENDON's dispatch.

For most controlling reasons, which, on reflection, will readily occur to Lord CLARENDON, this process of litigating the case is declined.

So far as respects the British officers and agents, whose acts in carrying out the project of recruiting in disregard of law were performed beyond the limits of the United States; and, also, those persons who acted within those limits, but have since left the country, nothing further remains to be done. This result is deeply regretted; the sense of wrong which led this Government most reluctantly to present their conduct to the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, as a violation of the law and rights of the United States, survives the hope of redress.

Before I present the President's views in respect to other British functionaries who are implicated, and who now hold official positions here by the consent of the Executive, it seems to be proper that other parts of the dispatch of the 16th of November should be particularly noticed.

In that dispatch Lord CLARENDON has subjected to unfair suspicion the purpose of this Government in seeking redress, and insisting upon it after the proceedings complained of have ceased, and, as he alleges, by the interposition of the British Government.

The circumstances which led to the abandonment of the recruiting scheme will be adverted to hereafter.

This act is regarded by Her Majesty's Government as a favor for which the United States are not sufficiently grateful. If it be a favor, then the recruiting, carried on as it was by British authority in the United States, was the exercise of a right. The application was made to Her Majesty's Government to discontinue recruiting by its officers because it was a national offence. This Government cannot receive the mere suspension of wrong-doing, even if unintentional, as a favor, and consequently does not consider Lord CLARENDON's reflection upon it for not so receiving it as at all deserved. As the proceedings for raising recruits for the British service in this country resulted from instructions to Her Majesty's officers here and in the British Provinces, issued by the Minister of the Crown for that express purpose, the order to discontinue them is regarded as a mere act of justice, but in no respect a satisfaction for a past injury.

This Government asked, as a part of the satisfaction due to it from Great Britain, that the men who had been enticed, contrary to law, from the United States into the British provinces, and there enlisted into Her Majesty's service, should be discharged. A casual reading of Lord CLARENDON's dispatch of the 16th of November may convey an impression that this demand has been acceded to; but such is not its true import. The language of that dispatch is as follows: "If it can be shown that there are persons now in the foreign legion who have been enlisted, or hired, in violation of the United States Law, as well as of British Law, Her Majesty's Government will be prepared to offer them their discharge." The offer is not to discharge them if it be shown that they were enlisted or hired in violation of the law of the United States. That fact would be of no avail, unless it were shown that they were also enlisted or hired in violation of British law. This is no concession whatever to the Government of the United States; for, if the men were enlisted or hired contrary to the law of Great Britain, no antecedent transaction within the United States would strengthen their just claim to be discharged. The single fact of having been enlisted or hired in violation of the United States law would not be available under this offer, unless the further fact be shown that the enlistment was also in violation of the British law.

Notwithstanding the illegal means which were used to entice or decoy them to leave the United States for the purpose of being enlisted into the British Foreign Legion, their subsequent enlistment in the British Provinces would be valid according to the British law. Under this offer by Lord CLARENDON, probably not one of the many hundred men who were induced, contrary to law, to leave the United States and to go to the British Provinces, and were there enlisted, could obtain his discharge, either on his own application or on that of this Government. This offer of Her Majesty's Minister does not, therefore, in any respect, meet the demand of this Government.

Lord CLARENDON has placed on record "certain facts"—seven in number—the correctness of which he says he does not doubt will be admitted by me. After duly considering them, I am constrained to say there is scarcely one of them, bearing on the merits of the case under discussion, which I can admit without essential modifications. Some of them I shall make the subject of remark. One of these alleged facts, or rather statements, which I cannot omit to notice, is, "that as soon as it became apparent that the United States Government was adverse to the scheme, and that it might lead to violations of the United States law, the project was abandoned out of deference to the United States;" and he adds an expression of regret that "this proof of good faith and good will of Her Majesty's Government has not been noticed or appreciated by the Government of the United States."

If the fact on which Lord CLARENDON relies for the proof of good faith and good will shall be shown to be essentially different from what he conceives it to be, he will understand the cause why this Government does not appreciate it as he does.

In a question of this kind dates are important. When did it become apparent that the United States Government was averse to the recruiting scheme, and how soon thereafter was it abandoned?

I hope to be able to convince Lord CLARENDON that they were not contemporaneous events; that far the greatest number of objectionable acts committed by the British officers was performed long after this Government had, in the most public and emphatic manner, reprobated the recruiting project; after prosecutions had been pending for months against the agents of British officers, with the full knowledge of these officers, and also, as it was fair to presume, with the knowledge of their Government.

Mr. CRAMPTON's intercourse with these recruiting agents commenced in January. On the 4th of February he notified STROBEL and HERTZ, by a note addressed to each, that he was then able to give them precise instructions on the subject alluded to in a previous personal interview, and there can be no doubt that the subject alluded to was, recruiting within the United States. That scheme did not significantly develop itself in our principal cities until the month of March. Immediately thereupon, the United States Government manifested the most decided, unequivocal, and public demonstration of averseness and resistance to it. Their Attorney at New-York was instructed to suppress enlistment in that City, and prosecute those engaged in it.

On the 22d of March he called upon the United States Marshal for his assistance and coöperation, and addressed to that officer a letter containing a copy of the United States law against foreign recruiting within their jurisdiction, stating that "the Government is determined to execute the laws to their fullest extent." In that letter he employed the following language: "I wish you to use such means as may be at your command to prevent any violations of the laws of the United States which are passed to preserve our neutrality."

On the succeeding day this letter was published in the journals of the City of New-York of the widest circulation, and shortly thereafter in the Washington *Union*, and throughout the country.

Numerous arrests of persons charged with enlisting men for the British service were made in March; their examinations before the Magistrates were published at that time in the newspapers of the country; their cases were laid before Grand Juries and indictments found against them. Not only in New-York, but at Boston, Philadelphia, and other places, the most vigorous efforts were publicly made by the Federal officers, acting under instructions of the United States Government, to arrest these recruitments for the British service and bring the offenders to justice. No local transaction was ever more generally known, or more freely animadverted on. It provoked much excitement against the persons engaged in it, and had it then been known that they were, in fact, employed by officers in eminent military and civil positions in Her Majesty's service, under instructions from their Government, it might have been difficult to restrain public indignation within proper limits.

The landing of the "first installment of the Foreign Legion," as it was called, from the United States at Halifax, was chronicled with much exuberance of joy in the Halifax *Journal* of the 3d of April. As that is a British journal, in the interest of Her Majesty's Government, and published where Sir GASPARD LE MARCHANT, the Governor of Nova Scotia, who is implicated in the scheme of recruiting resides, and where the main depôt for receiving the men thus enlisted was situated, I will make one or two extracts from its article of the 3d of April:

"The brig *America* arrived from Boston on Friday, with the first installment of troops for the Foreign Legion, amounting to seventy; most of them are Hungarians and Germans. They were landed at the Queen's wharf, and marched up to the military hospital, followed by an immense throng of citizens, who were anxious to have a peep at them."

For the purpose of showing that the active opposition of this Government to the enlistment scheme at that early day was notorious, not only through the length and breadth of this country, but in Her Majesty's North American provinces, and to the British officials who had set the scheme on foot, and were superintending its execution, I direct attention to the extract from the same article in the Halifax *Journal*, which contained the foregoing announcement of the arrival of the "first installment" at Halifax: "Brother Jonathan," says that journal, "is making a great fuss about this foreign legion, and is using all kinds of proclamations to prevent the shipping of recruits, &c., threatening to arrest parties engaged. He is a very smart fellow, but Bluenose is sometimes too much for him. They would like to lay hands on Mr. HOWE, but he is so slippery they cannot catch him."

This state of things—this public excitement—the obvious fact that vigorous measures had been taken by this Government to put a stop to this scheme of recruiting for the British army, so widely known here in March, could not but have been well known in England by the middle of April; and if the recruiting project was abandoned as soon as the aversion to it by this Government was manifested, it should have ceased in that month. Such, however, was not the fact. Was it abandoned in the succeeding months of May or June? Through both of these months the recruiting agents swarmed more numerously than at any previous time in various parts of the Union, and the scheme was never prosecuted more vigorously than at that period. Mr. CRAMPTON spent nearly all the month of May in the British provinces in forwarding that scheme, though he must have been aware as early as March of the fact that the British recruiting agents had been prosecuted by the United States.

The disclosures on the examination and trial of the offenders first brought to light the information which rendered it quite certain that British officials had instigated these recruitments; that the agents employed were engaged by them, and were plentifully supplied with means for carrying on the service.

No abatement of the efforts to execute the scheme, except what was fairly attributable to the criminal proceedings against some of the recruiters, was visible when you were directed in my dispatch of the 15th of July, as you had been in that of the 9th of June, to call the attention of her Majesty's Government to the subject. No knowledge of the abandonment of the scheme was received here until the 4th of August.

More than four months before it was known here that there was any intention to suspend the scheme, this Government had, in the most public manner, signalized its utter repugnance to the proceedings under it; and nearly two months before any notice of such intention was received here, instructions were sent to you to remonstrate against it, and to claim satisfaction for the part which British officers had taken in the perpetration of this international offence.

I have presented this detail of facts to show the reasons why I cannot admit, as the Earl of CLARENDON assumes I would, the correctness of his statement, "that as soon as it became apparent that the United States Government was averse to the scheme, and that it might lead to violations of the United States law, the whole project was abandoned out of deference to the United States."

The President cannot adopt the opinion of Lord CLARENDON, that the question between the two countries has shrunk into the narrow limits he has assigned to it. It is true, the scheme is at length abandoned, and this Government accepts his assurance that it is not about to be revived; but the right to revive it, and to carry it out to the same extent as heretofore, is held in reserve. If nothing more is to be done, the United States are left without indemnity for the past or security for the future; and they will be left [illegible] open their territory to the recruiting of the [illegible] the agents of any belligerent that may hereafter be engaged in [illegible]

Another of the facts put on record by the Earl of CLARENDON, which he assumes I will admit to be correct, is "that Mr. MARCY was in confidential communication with you (Mr. CRAMPTON) on the subject for months without ever, that I am aware of, [illegible] anything of the kind, or stating that the United States would resist or resent it, apart from any question of municipal law; thus, in effect, acquiescing and insisting that the United States law should be respected."

It gives me pleasure to say, that my intercourse with Mr. CRAMPTON has been intimate, friendly, and perhaps it may be regarded as having been in some degree confidential. I resisted the evidence tending to implicate him in the recruiting project until it became too powerful to be any longer withstood. Scarcely anything could have occurred more painful to me than to be obliged, by a high sense of duty, to controvert in any way or even to qualify a statement which it is fair to presume has had his sanction. The charge imputes to me official delinquency, but I shall notice it only on account of its direct bearing upon the merits of the case under discussion. If I gave him no warning beyond insisting upon the observance of the United States law, it was because I had not at that time any knowledge of the extent of the recruiting scheme. He had satisfied me that his Government had no connection with it, and was in no way responsible for what was doing in the United States to raise recruits for the British Army. The first intimation that I had been misled in this respect reached me while Mr. CRAMPTON was absent in the British Provinces, shortly before my dispatch of the 9th of June was sent to you.

It is not for me to raise the question whether Mr. CRAMPTON has or has not complied with his instructions to have "no concealment" with me on the subject, but I am not quite certain that on no occasion has he intimated to me that the British Government or any of its officers was, or had been, in any way, concerned in sending its agents into the United States to recruit therein, or to use any inducements for that purpose; nor did he ever notify me that he was taking, or intended to take, any part in furthering such proceedings. Such a communication, timely made, would, probably, have arrested the mischief at its commencement.

Very soon after the first development of the recruiting operations here, Mr. CRAMPTON read to me a letter, dated the 22d of March, addressed by him to the British Consul at New-York, the contents of which I here insert:

"I have received your letter of the 20th instant, [March] inclosing a printed handbill, signed ANGUS MCDONALD, and informing me that the said MCDONALD states to you that he has issued it by the authority of Her Majesty's Government.

"I have to state to you that ANGUS MCDONALD has no authority from Her Majesty's Government for the issue of the handbill in question, or for hiring or retaining any persons in the United States to go beyond the limits of the same with intent to be enlisted in Her Majesty's service.

"This would constitute an infraction of the neutrality laws of the United States, (act of Congress of 1818, section 2;) and Her Majesty's Government, however desirous they may be to obtain recruits for the British army, are still more anxious that the laws of the States with which Her Majesty is at peace should be respected."

I regarded this act of Mr. CRAMPTON as a disavowal by the British Government, as well as by himself, of all participation in the recruiting proceedings, then just commenced within the United States. Lord CLARENDON ought not to believe that Mr. CRAMPTON was more communicative to me than to his own Government. As late as the 16th of July last, after the orders for abandoning the scheme had been issued, Lord CLARENDON was in utter ignorance that a single agent had ever been sent into the United States, or employed therein for the purpose of recruiting for the British army. This is proved by the following extract from his dispatch of that date:

"Her Majesty's Government do not deny that the acts and advertisements of these self-constituted and unauthorized agents were in many instances undoubted violations of the law of the United States; but such persons had no authority whatever for their proceedings from any British agents, by all of whom they were promptly and unequivocally disavowed."

Lord CLARENDON seems not to be aware of a fact which interrupted for at least a month, in the busiest of recruiting, all communication whatever between Mr. CRAMPTON and myself.

Not long after Mr. CRAMPTON read to me his letter to Mr. BARCLAY, which satisfied me, at that time, that Her Majesty's Government had not only no connection with the recruiting then going on in the United States, but discountenanced and condemned it, he left Washington, went to the British Provinces, and did not return hither until the early part of June. He made no disclosure to me after his return in regard to the object of his visit to the Provinces. What he did in furtherance of the recruiting scheme during this month's absence, was but imperfectly known until about the time of HERTZ's trial, and I am not indebted for this knowledge to any communication from Mr. CRAMPTON. If the opportunity afforded by any "confidential communication" between Mr. CRAMPTON and myself was not turned to a good account, and if blame is imputable to either, it certainly does not attach to me. Mr. CRAMPTON could not have been ignorant of what is now established beyond doubt, that a scheme for raising troops for the British service, within the United States, had been approved and adopted by Her Majesty's Government; that authorized agents, furnished with instructions and pecuniary means, and stimulated by the promise of commissions in the British Army, and other tempting rewards, had been employed to induce persons to leave this country, and go into the British Provinces, for the express purpose of entering into the British service; and that many were prevailed on to do so, had embarked for Halifax free of expense in vessels employed by British authority for that purpose, and, on arriving at Halifax, had enlisted and been enrolled in the British Foreign Legion.

It is with reluctance that I perform the duty of bringing into view Mr. CRAMPTON's connection with some of the agents who were employed in carrying out the recruitment system, and who have, in doing so, violated the law and sovereign rights of this country.

The intercourse between Mr. CRAMPTON and Mr. HERTZ, who was convicted in September last, for violating the neutrality law of the United States, is established by Mr. CRAMPTON's two letters to HERTZ, one dated the 27th of January, and the other the 4th of February, 1855. The originals of both, in the handwriting of Mr. CRAMPTON, were produced to the Court at the trial of HERTZ. In the letter Mr. CRAMPTON says: "With reference to our late conversation, I am now enabled to give you some more definite information on the subject to which it related."

This connection being established, it is also allowable to allude briefly to HERTZ's account, verified by his oath, of what took place between himself and Mr. CRAMPTON in relation to recruiting in this country. Nothing is known of HERTZ which can effect his veracity, except that he was engaged in recruiting for the British army within the United States, contrary to law, and has been convicted for that offence.

HERTZ says, "All that I did in procuring and sending men to Halifax for the foreign legion, was done by the advice and recommendation of Mr. CRAMPTON, Mr. HOWE and Mr. MATTHEW; I was employed by Mr. HOWE, and acted as his agent, with the knowledge and approbation of Mr. CRAMPTON and Mr. MATTHEW; Mr. MATTHEW knew of both the expeditions I sent; he approved and encouraged me in sending them away; he encouraged me by his advice and counsel, and in giving me money to send them away."

Mr. MAX F. O. STROBEL acted a more conspicuous part than Mr. HERTZ, and his conduct in the affair under consideration requires to be more fully traced. In the statements here presented in regard to his proceedings and connection with British officers, and among them with Mr. CRAMPTON, I intend to rely almost entirely upon original documents in possession of this Government. I do not mean, however, by this restriction, to cast the slightest doubt upon the credibility of Mr. STROBEL.

Mr. CRAMPTON's letter to Mr. STROBEL was dated on the same day (February 4) as that addressed to HERTZ, and is expressed nearly in the same terms.

After Mr. STROBEL's interviews with Mr. CRAMPTON in Washington, he embarked in the recruiting service, and suddenly rose to the rank of "captain of the first company of the foreign legion." He went with a detachment of recruits, raised in Philadelphia, to Halifax; was exultingly received into fellowship with the military and civil officers of the highest position in Her Majesty's service there stationed; was invited to partake of the hospitalities of "His Excellency Sir GASPARD LE MARCHANT," of "Colonel CLARK, and the officers of the seventy-sixth regiment;" and of Colonel FRASER, Colonel STOTHERT, and the officers of the royal artillery and royal engineers;" and the original cards of invitation, addressed to him, were produced on HERTZ's trial.

After such an indorsement of his character, it would seem that the testimony of Captain STROBEL, even if it were uncorroborated, should command confidence.

Mr. STROBEL, who had then acquired the rank of "captain of the first company in the Foreign Legion," and Mr. CRAMPTON were again brought together at Halifax, and were engaged there for some time in making further arrangements for recruiting within the United States.

Original documents, now in possession of this Government, show that there can be no mistake as to the object of Mr. CRAMPTON's visit to Halifax, and that it had special regard to recruitments in the United States for the British service.

BRUCE MCDONALD, who appears to have been a Secretary in the Executive Department of Nova Scotia, addressed a letter to "Captain STROBEL, first company, Foreign Legion," dated "Provincial Secretary's Office, 2d May, 1855," in these words:

"DEAR SIR: I am directed by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to introduce to you the bearer, Lieutenant KIRTLAND. He comes with a letter to Sir GASPARD from Mr. CRAMPTON. You will please explain to him the steps necessary for him to take to secure a commission."

On the 12th of May, the second or third day after Mr. CRAMPTON's arrival at Halifax, J. W. PRESTON, lieutenant of Her Majesty's 76th regiment, who had charge of the depôt at Niagara for the reception of recruits sent from the United States, wrote to Captain STROBEL as follows:

"MY DEAR STROBEL: I am directed by the General to acquaint you that Mr. CRAMPTON wants to see you, at his house, at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning; be punctual. If you like, come up to my room at 9½ o'clock, and we will go together."

These letters corroborate Capt. STROBEL's statement, that Mr. CRAMPTON, while at Halifax, was engaged about the recruiting business within the United States. He afterwards went with Capt. STROBEL to Quebec, for the same purpose.

Passing, without comment, the plan for recruiting which STROBEL says was prepared at the request of Mr. CRAMPTON, and approved by him and Sir GASPARD LE MARCHANT, I proceed to offer some remarks upon the instructions furnished by Mr. CRAMPTON, while in the Provinces, to the recruiting agents who were to go to "Buffalo, Detroit, or Cleveland," "to make known to persons in the United States the terms and conditions upon which recruits will be received into the British service." This paper will be found with the letters referred to in HERTZ's trial. Its genuineness, I presume, will not be questioned. It is framed with great adroitness, and, as it may be resorted to for a defence of Mr. CRAMPTON's conduct, it is entitled to a careful consideration.

These instructions show that the persons sent into the United States to raise recruits therein for the foreign legion were authorized agents of the British officers, and received directions for the guidance of their conduct from her Majesty's minister to this Government. It is thought to be unreasonable in this Government to complain of any of her Majesty's officers, because the agents thus employed were "enjoined carefully to refrain from anything which would constitute a violation of the law of the United States." A similar injunction to the agents first employed was also contained in the directions which preceded the instructions issued by Mr. CRAMPTON in May; and he well knew how utterly it had been disregarded by them. As his visit to the British provinces had special relation to the recruiting service, it cannot be presumed that he was uninformed of what had then happened to those agents in Philadelphia, New-York, and Boston, through which cities he passed on his way to Halifax. This Government had, as early as March, ordered prosecutions against the recruiting agents in those cities for having violated the law of the United States; many had been arrested for that offence, and against several of them grand juries had found bills of indictment. Instead of disconnecting himself from the proceedings which had led to this disastrous result, Mr. CRAMPTON went to Halifax and Quebec to make further arrangements for sending other recruiters into the United States. He could have had no sufficient reason to believe that those who received fresh instructions, however cautiously

[illegible] for this caution had much more respect for the success of the recruiting scheme than for the Neutrality law. This is apparent from the following paragraph of those instructions:

"7. It is essential to observe that no assemblage of persons should take place at beer-houses, or other places of entertainment, for the purpose of devising measures for enlisting; and the parties should scrupulously avoid recourse to this or similar means of disseminating the desired information, inasmuch as the attention of the American authorities would not fail to be called to such proceedings, which would undoubtedly be regarded by them as an attempt to carry on recruiting for a foreign power within the limits of the United States; and it certainly must be borne in mind that the institution of legal proceedings against any of the parties in question, even if they were to elude the penalty, would be fatal to the success of the enlistment itself."

Though the last instructions are a restriction upon the construction which Lord Clarendon has given to the law and rights of the United States, they would, even if literally observed, infringe both. This Government maintains that in every instance where a person, whether a citizen or a foreigner, has been brought to the determination to leave this country, for the purpose of entering into a foreign service as a soldier or sailor, by any inducements offered by recruiting agents here, the law of the United States has been violated.

There certainly can be no doubt of the violation of the law of the United States in every case where one party, the recruit, has been induced by the terms offered to him actually to leave the United States for the purpose of entering into foreign military service, and the other party has furnished the means and borne the expense of taking him to a foreign depot in the expectation that he would consummate the act by an enlistment. It will not, I presume, be denied that several hundred cases of this kind actually occurred in carrying out the scheme of British recruitment. The very design of employing agents for such a purpose, to act within the limits of the United States, involved in its consequences an infringement of that law.

It is the solemn duty of the Government of the United States to maintain the construction of their Neutrality Law, and the attempt to set up and sustain a different one has created much surprise; that it has been done by a friendly Government, with which the United States are most anxious to maintain and strengthen the relations of amity, is the cause of deep regret.

When the President presented the case to the consideration of her Majesty's Government, with the assurance that he had such information on the subject as compelled him to believe that British officers, in eminent stations, were implicated in a scheme which had resulted in an infringement of the rights of the United States and a violation of their law, and asked for some satisfaction for the wrong, he certainly did not expect that the conduct of those officers would be justified upon principles which impair the sovereignty of the United States as an independent nation, and by an interpretation of their law which makes it entirely ineffective for the purposes intended.

Some satisfaction for the injury was confidently expected, but nothing that can be regarded in that light has been offered; and this Government is compelled, in vindication of its rights and laws, to take a course which it sincerely hoped Her Majesty's Government would have rendered unnecessary.

Her Majesty's Minister to this Government, Mr. Crampton, has taken a conspicuous part in organizing and executing the scheme of recruiting for the British Army within the United States. Were it possible, with due regard to the evidence and disclosures in the case, to assign him a subordinate part in that scheme, even that would not allow the President to change the course which he is obliged, under the circumstances, to pursue toward him. Any participation in the project, as it has been developed, of raising recruits in this country for the British service, was incompatible with his official relations to this Government. His connection with that affair has rendered him an unacceptable representative of Her Britannic Majesty near this Government, and you are directed by the President to ask Her Majesty's Government to recall him.

Mr. Rowcroft, the British Consul at Cincinnati, and Mr. Mathew, the British Consul at Philadelphia, are implicated in the recruiting project, and you are further directed by the President to ask for their removal for that cause.

The persons connected with the British Consulate at New-York have been actively engaged in furthering the recruiting scheme. Mr. Stanley, the assistant or clerk of the Consul, has taken a more open and effective part than the Consul himself, and is now under an indictment for violating the law against foreign recruiting. The Consul, Mr. Barclay, could not but know of Mr. Stanley's conduct in that matter, but he still retains him in the Consulate. Besides the responsibility that rightfully attaches to Mr. Barclay for the improper conduct of an employe in his office and under his immediate and daily observation, this Government is satisfied that he has himself not only favored the recruiting for the British army, but has participated in it. Moreover, the improper conduct of Mr. Barclay, in the case of the bark Maury, has justly given offence to the commercial community in which he resides, and with which he has official connection.

For these reasons this Government deems it proper to instruct you to ask the Government of Great Britain to withdraw Mr. Barclay from the post of British Consul at New York.

You are directed by the President to read this dispatch to the Earl of Clarendon, and, should he desire it, to hand him a copy.

The copies of the original documents to which I have referred are contained in Hertz's trial. I send you herewith an authentic report of that trial, which you will offer to Lord Clarendon as a document connected with this dispatch. I also send herewith a copy of the proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce in the City of New-York relative to Mr. Barclay's conduct in the case of the bark Maury. This, also, you will present to Lord Clarendon, as furnishing one ground for the request herein made for the withdrawal of Mr. Barclay.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. L. MARCY.

James Buchanan, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Marcy.

(Extract.)

Legation of the United States, London, Feb. 1, 1856.

Sir: I had an interview, by appointment, on Tuesday last, with Lord Clarendon, at the foreign office. After some preliminary conversation on the subject of the approaching peace with Russia, I informed him I had come on purpose to read to him your dispatch to me of the 28th ult. (December,) in reply to his dispatch to Mr. Crampton of the 16th November last. Before proceeding to this, however, I expressed my desire to correct an error, or rather an omission, in his report of a remark made by myself, contained in his dispatch to Mr. Crampton. He said he "would be very sorry if any such error had been committed by him, as nothing certainly was further from his intention." I replied that I had not the most remote idea he had done this intentionally, and I had no doubt it was a mere inadvertence; but still, it was proper for me to correct it. I then read to his Lordship the following paragraph from his dispatch to Mr. Crampton of the 16th November:

"Before I proceed to offer any remarks upon this dispatch, (your No. 118, of the 13th October,) it will be proper to state that when it was read to me by Mr. Buchanan, I had no cognizance of Mr. Marcy's dispatch of the 15th July, to which it alludes, and of which a copy was also transmitted to you; and upon my observing this to Mr. Buchanan he said he had not thought it necessary to communicate it to me as, before it had reached him, he had received my note of the 16th July, which he thought would finally settle the question that had arisen between the two Governments."

I then observed that his Lordship's omission consisted in not having added the qualifications which I made at the time to this remark, that when I received your dispatch of the 15th July I had not the least idea of Mr. Crampton's complicity in the business of recruiting. (In truth, I never had until I received your private letter of the 1st September.) His Lordship said he "Did not recollect that I had made this remark at the time; though this was quite probable, as he did recollect I had previously informed him, more than once, when speaking in reference to the satisfaction I had expressed in transmitting to you his note to me of the 16th July, that I had no idea at the time of Mr. Crampton's complicity in the affair." I stated it was quite certain I had made this remark to him at the time. I had always been on my guard in conversing with him on the subject from the time I first heard from you of Mr. Crampton's alleged complicity. He said he had no doubt I was correct in my recollection, and I told him that in this I could not be mistaken, not only because my memory was distinct, but because I had made notes of our conversation soon after it occurred. He said, for his part, he never had time to make such notes, and repeated he had no doubt my statement was correct, and expressed his regret that he had not embraced my remark in his dispatch to Mr. Crampton, but observed that he did not see its importance. I told him it might, possibly, be of some consequence to myself, and I had ever considered Mr. Crampton's complicity in the affair a matter of very grave importance. I then mentioned that in other respects his statement was not altogether correct, and I repeated to him the language which I had employed on the occasion, as follows:

"I did not deem it necessary to communicate this dispatch (that of the 15th July) to your Lordship until I should hear from Mr. Marcy on the subject of your note of the 16th July, which I thought at the time would finally settle the question, because I had not then the least idea of Mr. Crampton's complicity in the business of recruiting." * * * * *

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

It will be seen that Mr. Buchanan withheld the dispatch of the 28th December, a fortnight or more before delivering it, which really gave Lord Clarendon no sufficient time to reply by the *Atlantic* or the *Asia*. We understand, however, that the reply was promised by Lord Clarendon at an early day.

New Medal for the Free Academy.

We have had the pleasure of examining the designs proposed by Prof. Paul Duggan for the new Free Academy medal, now in the hands of Messrs. Ellis & Willson, the medalists and sculptors, who are preparing the dies on steel. The design consists of a pyramidal group composed of the united coat of arms of the City and State, with the word "Excelsior" across the base, in large letters on the obverse. The design for the reverse is a beautiful figure of *Fame* crowning a young man, who kneels at her feet, a globe and other appropriate emblems. The work is well advanced, and promises to be a rare success as a work of art. If we were to criticise the design at all, we should say that the obverse was too crowded—the hands of the various figures being so very full as to give the idea of a great crowd of business. The cap of liberty on the staff, forming the apex of the pyramid, might have been placed on the head of Liberty herself—it would have been and be no offence to the sailor by her side. Messrs. Ellis and Willson have been [illegible] to execute the Kane Medal, ordered by the State of New-York. We believe, however, the point is not settled yet.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

COL. KINNEY IN GRANADA.

HIS RECEPTION BY GEN. WALKER.

Arrest of the Colonel and his Subsequent Banishment from the Republic.

ANNEXATION OF THE MOSQUITO TERRITORY.

Alliance of Central American States Against Nicaragua.

IMPENDING WAR.

Threatened Extermination of American Residents.

The steamer *Star of the West*, Thomas Miner, Esq., commanding arrived at this port Friday night from San Juan de Nicaragua on the evening of the 19th, and Key West at midnight on the 23d ult., with 245 passengers and $825,000 in treasure to C. Vanderbilt.

On the outward voyage from hence on the 9th inst., with a full complement of passengers, the *Star* made a remarkably quick trip, enabling them to reach the connecting steamship *Cortes*, on the Pacific, several hours in advance of the customary time.

Nicaragua still continues peaceful, the Government rapidly increasing in stability and popularity, and its course is assuredly progressing.

The liberation of this important section of Central America from the discordant factions who have so long desolated it, and the firm establishment of free American laws, have already reflected their telling influences on European emigration, late advices reporting the organization of extensive departures of Germans, for the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, and who will value aright this fine country and its noble institutions.

On the 10th inst. a decree was publicly promulgated at the city of Grenada, claiming and annexing the whole Mosquito Territory as an integral portion of the State of Nicaragua, and necessarily nullifying the Kinney purchase.

To the amazement of the Granadians, a few hours after, a diplomatic corps, headed by Col. Kinney, arrived from San Juan del Norte, who received an early audience of Gen. Walker, but from subsequent results it appears, however, to have terminated disastrously to the Colonel—who was placed on the following day under arrest, for some indiscreet remarks on the conduct of Government, and is now "banished from all the Nicaraguas!" Subjoined is a *verbatim* copy of Mayor Martin's passport, in whose charge the Colonel was placed, to the Atlantic sea-board:

Head-Quarters of the Army of Nicaragua,
Granada, Feb. 14, 1856.

Mr. Theo. J. Martin will be allowed to pass freely from this place to San Juan del Norte. No Authority will place any impediment in his way. Mr. H. L. Kinney goes in charge of Mr. Martin to San Juan.

WM. WALKER,
General-in-Chief of the Army of Nicaragua.

The Government has favorably entertained the requisition of ship-masters, for a substantial lighthouse at the port of San Juan del Sud, and the Collector of Customs there has been instructed to proceed with its erection with proper dispatch.

Vessels in the port of San Juan del Norte—H. B. M.'s frigate *Eurydice*, Capt. Tarlton; American brig *Olive*, Capt. Pettigrew, for Honduras soon.

We are indebted to James L. Owen, Surgeon and Purser of the *Star of the West*, and the various Express Companies for late files of papers and intelligence.

Specie List per Star of the West.

Drexel & Co.	$100,000	E. A. Stern	$20,000
Chas. Morgan & Co.	25,000	A. Burwis	7,000
Aaron Jacobs	14,460	G. H. Wines & Co.	66,896
Hamburger Bros.	10,850	G. W. Schenkburg	6,550
W. J. Hansell & Sons	12,120	*From San Juan.*	
Thos. J. Hand & Co.	8,000	G. Durand & Co.	360
Bush & Wildes	7,049	Total	$289,505

Colonel Kinney in Granada.

Proclamation about Mosquito and against Kinney—Excitement among the Boys—Interview with General Walker—He Proposes to Divide the Republic—Gets a Flea in his Ear—And Leaves the Room without coming to a Conclusion—Distant Thunder.

From El Nicaraguense, Feb. 16.

On Saturday last, just as our paper had issued, the Minister of Foreign Relations placed in our hands the following Decree, with an order that it should be published as soon as possible in a Supplement, both in English and Spanish. The document was important, the mandate impressive, and on Sunday the Supplement was printed. All kinds of rumors were started, the public mind was anxious, and expectancy stood ready to accept any alternative. President Rivas was voted a trump, and Minister Ferrer one of the boys. They had found time, in the midst of their many engagements, to attend to the Mosquito question; and with a single decree had set at rest a matter about which the United States and England had quarreled for years. Mosquito was annexed to Nicaragua, and there was no necessity for further protocols explanatory of the Clayton-Bulwer imbroglio. Truly, the Cabinet of President Rivas deserved credit for so easy an adjustment of so important a matter.

But in the midst of these congratulations, the inquiry arose, what must be done with Kinney? A dozen proposed to volunteer and bring him to Granada, where the law would punish him. The decree accused him of conspiring against the integrity of the Republic, and he ought to be shot. But then, he was at San Juan, and how to dispose of that difficulty, was the next question. We are ahead of our story, however, and will here embody the decree:

The Supreme Executive Power to the People:

The title of Nicaragua to the Territory called Mosquito, including the Port of San Juan del Norte, being notorious and incontestable;

And, whereas, H. L. Kinney pretends, in virtue of a purchase from Sheppard & Haley, to be owner of the said Territories, the property of this Republic;

In the exercise of its faculties

DECREES.

The Rights which the said Kinney pretends to claim in and upon the said Territory, are null, void, and of no effect, the same being the property of the Republic of Nicaragua; and consequently every alienation made by the said Kinney is also void.

Art. 2.—The said Sheppard, Haley and Kinney, and all other persons claiming this unlawful acquisition, are declared guilty of an attempt against the integrity of Central America.

Art. 3.—The Minister of Relations and the Interior is charged with the publication, execution and fulfillment of this decree.

Given in Granada, the 8th day of February, 1856.

PATRICIO RIVAS.

Monday came cloudless and delightful. Religious ceremonies filled the square with people. Early matins had passed away in the breath of ten thousand people. The tones of martial music swept upwards at the hour of mounting guard, when, lo! the shrill scream of the steamer was heard, and anon the rumor spread that Col. H. L. Kinney had arrived in Granada. How or why he came, no one could explain. He almost forfeited his reputation for sanity, and to-day a great many point knowingly, and with a peculiar expression, to the head, when he is spoken of. He did not improve this impression by his conduct after his arrival. The Colonel entered the city on foot, and after composing his toilet, prepared for a formal visit to Gen. Wm. Walker, or "Uncle Billy," as he is known in this vicinity.

About 10 o'clock on Monday morning, therefore, as Gen. Walker was sitting at his table overlooking a dispatch from a neighboring State, Col. Kinney entered the room, and advancing to the Commander-in-Chief, introduced himself. He was invited to take a seat, which he did; and as Gen. Walker talks but little, and never during business hours on irrelevant matters, the visitor was constrained to open the conversation, which we give, in substance:

Col. Kinney—The difficulties under which we labor in forming a peaceable Government for Nicaragua, may be consummated by dividing the country and creating two States, one of which shall be called Mosquitia.

Gen. Walker—If Nicaragua chooses to divide her territory, she will do so without advising with any one, and last of all with Mr. Kinney.

The visitor felt disconcerted, but he was not discouraged, as what follows will show:

Col. Kinney—I have come to offer my services to the Republic, and feel confident my financial ability will be of great benefit in the procurement of money, the negotiation of loans, and so forth. I succeeded very well in such matters in Texas.

Gen. Walker—Your antecedents preclude the possibility of the State's placing you in any official position.

Col. Kinney was dismayed, and the interview ended, with the impressive caution from Gen. [illegible] in his manner, or be guilty of uttering treason [illegible] was dismissed [illegible] in the afternoon, but it was continued in nothing.

But a short space elapsed after the first interview, before orders were issued to the officer of the day that Mr. Kinney should not be allowed to leave the limits of the city except as a prisoner to the State.

Alliance of the Central American States Against Nicaragua—American Residents in Danger.

From El Nicaraguense, Feb. 9.

Rumors are current that a league offensive and defensive, is forming between Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica and San Salvador. We notice this as a fact somewhat singular, because Nicaragua is not included in the compact. Heretofore the Central American States have consisted of five powers, and on the formation of any treaty, five representatives have discussed the projects submitted to the Convention of the different States. That this custom, heretofore so abiding, should be discarded in the present instance, forms a serious consideration; and has very justly given cause of offence to the existing Government of this State. Nicaragua is a part of Central America; her right to be consulted as such has never been denied, and when it is thus suddenly ignored, we have reason to demand an explanation. The whole people of Nicaragua are offended in this matter, and their Government is required to have the incivility rectified or apologised for. The State is capable of maintaining her self-respect, and neighboring powers must either treat us in an amicable manner, or receive us as enemies. We have *extended the olive branch; our couriers have saluted* with messages of peace the confederated authorities of our sister Republics; no complaints or interferences have been attempted with other people, and therefore we have given no cause to be thus suddenly, and without warning, cut off from the intercourse of those States with which this Government *has hitherto been on terms of intimate* and friendly relations.

Another singularity in the news arises from the concurrence of San Salvador and Honduras in this ill-advised league. The former has hitherto been considered the inveterate foe of the Servile Party, and at the same time a staunch friend of Democratic principles. Its position has been so well understood, that cotemporary historians have given to San Salvador the honorable title of the "Switzerland of America," because it was hemmed in with rocky mountains, in whose fastnesses were firmly protected the liberal ideas of its people. Moreover, San Salvador has often expressed a sympathy for the existing Government of Nicaragua; and without solicitation has made offers of peace and friendship. Therefore, it is strange that, without assigning any cause, or giving any notification, she should have lent her name and influence to any alliance which *ignored the existence* of a Government towards which she professed such friendship, and which was, in reality, founded on the theory her people have sustained with so much fidelity. Of Honduras, those who will take the pains to refer to our paper of last week, *(Feb. 2,)* will perceive that we congratulated the State, and with reason, too, on the near prospect of a speedy adjustment of a mutually beneficent treaty between Nicaragua and Honduras. The then existing official relations between the two countries were of the most cheering and amicable nature. To-day Honduras is the ally of those who have made a treaty intended to threaten Nicaragua. The professions of Manuel Calindres have faded like characters made in the sand; and even while he wrote, the hand of obliteration followed fast after his pen. Thus we stand with regard to two of the contracting Powers, and it only rests with the future to develop the hidden causes which have produced these sudden results.

The administration of President Rivas has been most conciliatory. Actuated by the sincerest desire for peace, proffer after proffer has been extended to the Governments of adjoining States. Twice have we saluted Costa Rica without answer, and a special message has been forwarded to Guatemala, but with a similar result. The former is the least respectable of Central American Republics, and, therefore, her actions are incapable of provoking serious anger; the latter is the most powerful, but owing to its confirmed opposition to Democratic principles, no very sanguine anticipations of a favorable response were entertained. Still, as the existing Government *of Nicaragua was the choice of the people, it could* not be apprehended that any disturbance would be attempted by any of the Governments around us. As a further evidence of the peaceful disposition of this Government, she has but recently submitted a *formal proposition to the other four powers of* Central America, that a Convention of all the States should be had, at which measures might be adopted to provide for the general good, and guarantees exchanged for the separate independence of each of the contracting parties. But this mild and persuasive offer has been rejected. Every peaceful issue Nicaragua has made, has been treated with unbecoming silence, and her only resource now is to stand upon her reserved rights, holding the olive-branch of peace in one hand and the sword of defence in the other, prepared to treat as friends or meet as enemies. The resources of conciliation have been exhausted, and the responsibility of future evils rests with the Governments around us.

But our chapter is not finished. As a fitting conclusion to this inexplicable concurrence of events, we learn by private advices from San Salvador *that General Cabanas had arrived in that State, and was actively engaged inciting the people against the Americans.* He proclaims a fierce war of extermination against the army of General Walker, and considers its destruction the only safety of Central America. The people of San Salvador, under his appeals, have shaken off their sympathy for the Democratic Government of Nicaragua, and with fierce clamor demand the alternative of war. *American residents are in danger of life and property, and the proclamations of the Government called upon the citizens to arm in the cause of liberty.* Under the pressure of this excitement, it was thought that General Duenas would be enthusiastically chosen to the Presidency.

The circumstances of Gen. Cabanas' sudden change are unknown to us. He owes an explanation to the Republicans of Nicaragua, however, for the act; and the future will hold him responsible for it. When Gen. Cabanas wrote to the Government of Nicaragua, soliciting assistance in his favor against Honduras, Gen. Walker received his application with all friendship, and when Cabanas arrived in person in this city, he was treated with all respect, his expenses paid by the Government, apartments furnished, and all his wants administered to with a bountiful hand. From a letter now in the hands of Government, we learn that he trusted directly to the influence of the Americans as the only hope for Central America; and urged renewed exertions in favor of their emigration hither. With these opinions the Government treated Gen. Cabanas as a patriot, and it was only done as a matter of policy, to deny him the assistance he craved against Honduras.

All States have their policies, and the statesman who swerves from the line of conduct adopted by his country to advance the interests of a friend, is no patriot, nor is the man reasonable who expects him to do so. Therefore, when Gen. Cabanas made the application and was refused on the ground of national policy, he should have acceded to the high dictates of patriotism, and wait for coming events to lend him that assistance. But so far from doing so, he spread disaffection in the Cabinet of the Government and finally left the State. He went as he came, however, with professions of amity towards the Government that befriended him so immediately. But he has not kept his faith. While his policy or fear of safety dictated it, his mouth was a traitor to his veracity; and who can aver but that to-day he is not temporizing with the republicans of San Salvador. His unreliability disarms him of the power to do evil, and therefore Nicaragua may consider herself well to do that she has lost an instable friend. Cabanas expected Walker to betray the State of his adoption, failing in which he has turned traitor himself.

Of Costa Rica, the loss of her friendship is a doubtful injury. She has not kept faith with the law of nations, for she has allowed the political refugees from Nicaragua to delay upon her borders instead of ordering them into the interior. They have been privileged to agitate and inflame with misrepresentations the people on the confines of this State, and never has she manifested the slightest disposition to attend to the friendly relations which should characterize two neighboring powers. She has offered hospitable reception, too, to such of the discontented ones as choose to accept of citizenship from her. All these faults, heretofore disregarded, will rise up to condemn her present suicidal policy; and when the long account is settled, if they force us to hostilities, all these defalcations must be answered for. We have stood to the faith of nations; we have acted honorably and with a most conciliatory spirit to all the Republics of Central America, and will still pursue the same unequivocal policy; but yet we are prepared for the desperate alternative; and should discontented politicians inflame against us the ignorant people of adjoining States, we can only adjudge them as it has been done since the beginning, "those who draw the sword shall perish by the sword."

Threatened War between San Salvador and Nicaragua—Intrigues of Cabanas—His Letter to Gen. Walker.

From El Nicaraguense.

Last week we congratulated the Republic on the loss of a treacherous friend, in the defection of Gen. Cabanas; and considered the cabinet of President Rivas happy in its riddance of the importunities of a man who had been mainly instrumental in depriving the council-board of the talents of Gen. Jerez. Our felicitations were premature, however, for Cabanas will not keep to his faith anywhere. Indecent in his social relations, he is equally lost to political shame. In the infirmity of his years, he has lost all stability of mind, and his purpose fluctuates as did the different factions of Central America before Gen. Walker established order and permanence.

The last courier from San Salvador, among other items of news, brought a letter to Gen. Walker from Cabanas, *in which the latter advised the former to leave the country.* He did not say why or how, but simply said go. With an army of a thousand men to provide the means of transportation for, an unsettled account to adjust, a polite and hospitable body of friends in the State urging him to remain until the dance was over, and a slight tincture of obstinacy, the General has declined to be thus unceremoniously shaken off. He is too firm a friend to allow the fretfulness of one old man to estrange him from all Central America; and we therefore instruct [illegible] his advice, and it is absolutely childish in him to [illegible]

[illegible] repeat, that the people of the State [illegible] against the Americans, and under the [illegible] of Cabanas, might not [illegible] to provoke a war with Nicaragua. When this Government [illegible] *den enmity,* has never been brought to its attention, and in the absence of official information, we must attribute it to the influence of Cabanas. He imposed upon the Democrats of Nicaragua, through a reputation derived from Honduras; why may he not impose upon the Republicans of San Salvador? A refugee from Honduras, a traitor to Nicaragua and Democratic principles, he will prove a pestilence to his new allies in San Salvador. It would be as if she relies upon him. But we hope for better things. His antecedents should caution any State against reposing such trust in him as would lead to the dreadful alternative of war. The peace of a nation is too sacred, the calamities of war too great, to jeopard the one or enter upon the other, without great and aggravating causes, and, therefore, though this Republic has been directly warned of the belligerent character of the conduct of San Salvador, it has held peace in too high esteem to take even the initiatory steps towards arming for defence, fearful lest her action should precipitate the calamity. Strong in her integrity, this State can afford to allow the ebullitions of adjoining Powers, provided they do not commit any flagrant wrong against us. Of old, these outbreaks have characterized the Central American Republics; and while this Government will not denounce with arms, she will essay to *correct the evil with better counsel* and example.

Thus it will be seen that the affliction which Honduras and Nicaragua threw off in getting rid of Cabanas, still lives to afflict San Salvador. The scripture lessons that demons wander around the world, from one healthy person to another, afflicting them all in turn, was never better explained in a living character. The *people* of San Salvador ought to know better than to suffer the affliction.

Threatened Attitude of Costa Rica Towards Nicaragua—Special Mission to the Republic.

From El Nicaraguense, Feb. 16.

Col. Louis Schlessinger, nominated as Commissioner to the Republic of Nicaragua, departed on his mission, accompanied by Col. Don. Manuel Arguello, and Capt. Sutter, as his suit. The Commissioner departed on the steamer for Virgin Bay, on Monday last, and will go down by land to San Jose, capital of Costa Rica, and will probably be absent seven weeks.

The conduct of Costa Rica towards this Republic *has been such as to require explanation, and the* Government considers the present the most suitable time to dispose of the difficulty. The mission is eminently peaceable, simply to inquire the causes why Costa Rica has failed or refused to hold intercourse with the existing Government of Nicaragua, and, if possible, to bring about a more favorable condition of affairs between the two States. Serious evils must result to the entire body of Central American States so long as the present fretful and disastrous policy is indulged in; and the appointment of Col. Schlessinger is the first step towards the accomplishment of a reconciliation between all the different members of the old confederation. At least, it is to be hoped so. The olive branch is continually extended, Nicaragua is prospering under its influence, and yet the States adjoining wilfully withhold themselves from the benefits of its influence. All are injured by this perversity—all are deeply concerned that some friendly understanding should be had.

In order to develope her resources, Nicaragua desires peace. Her great aim is to be a guide and exemplar to the States of Central America, that they, seeing her advancement, may coalesce with her in the progressive movement. They are now and have been ever since the foundation of the United States, receding in point of strength and health. They cannot deny the fact, and as patriots should acknowledge and amend it. To realize their true position, is half the victory of regeneration; and if the statesmen of the adjoining Republics will but confront this issue, we have little fear but the efforts of this Government will result in accomplishing results of the most cheerful character—results affecting the enterprise of the present age.

Attitude of the United States towards Nicaragua—Sentiment of the People.

From El Nicaraguense.

Mr. Marcy *must feel bewildered—he occupies a* position similar to that of a man who once invented a machine to separate the flesh from the bones of the fish, but which acted contrary and almost killed the inventor by throwing the bones down his throat and the meat out of doors. The results of his opposition to Nicaragua have produced equally contrary results. *The force of his enmity expended itself* in the first spasm, and to-day the reaction bears him down. He is laughed at for his opposition to the progressive destiny of the race—bored at its results—and the quality of his talents impaired by its manifest inconsistency with the past policy of the United States Government. But his has been a life of errors, and this is but one more added to the list he must patch up.

Nicaragua, however, has no cause to complain. She has promptly resented the insult by cutting off all intercourse with the Government Mr. Marcy represents; and by the same act she has reserved to herself the right to revoke the treaty heretofore concluded between the two Governments, and which was most favorable to the United States. *She is also in position to offer favorable terms to European powers; and the existing Government of this Republic is sufficiently national and patriotic to consider the most auspicious terms that may present themselves for its action.* The administration of President Pierce will find, when probably it will be too late, that it has mistaken the character of this people, in supposing Nicaragua would quietly submit to the interference of Mr. Marcy, or at most, would content herself with issuing an indignant proclamation. But time will correct this impression. The Government of this Republic is in the hands of statesmen whose words are fewer than their actions—whose diplomacy is as just as it is national; and, with whom foreign nations must treat as with men jealous of their country's interest and esteem. The policy of the State, so long held in abeyance, must now take shape and consistency. The Government is stable and its course progressive. Economy and enterprise within, and a liberal and fraternal spirit without. It looks to a participation in the commerce of the world, and seeks an extension of its comity among the nations. We offered the first fruits to the United States, but Mr. Marcy could not understand the generous offer, and wantonly deprived his country of its benefits. We are now free to make *terms with England, France or Germany* equally favorable. They wish our trade, we ask their money. They seek to shorten the distance to Canton, San Francisco and Valparaiso—we offer the only manner and the grandest inducements to its accomplishment. *The capital of Europe may hereafter be challenged to do those works of internal improvement of which the United States has heretofore had the refusal.* So much for Mr. Marcy.

But the point on which Mr. Marcy struck most disastrously, was in his misinterpretation of the American sentiment. He mistook the clamor of a crowd of Northern fanatics for public opinion, and forthwith invented a policy for the occasion. But his invention has returned to plague him. The sentiment of the American people, and particularly in the South, is favorable to Nicaragua. The public voice, paralyzed at the novelty of the new proclamation, kept silence for a time; but it was only to break out with greater force when the merits of the question had been canvassed. And to-day, from all quarters of the Union, the demand arises from the sovereign people, commanding the recognition of Nicaragua as one of the powers of the earth. Thousands of chivalrous immigrants are preparing to leave the South, and we may expect to have them pouring in by every steamer. From California, New-York and Boston the tide will also come. Each man leaves behind him an influence in favor of the new Republic; a thousand aspirations hail the advance of the new State.

We have recently examined with care the aspect of public opinion in the United States, as expressed in the various papers and through private letters.—There is no room for mistake in the result. The enlightenment of the age vindicates the position of Gen. Walker by acknowledging the benefits he has conferred on this country, by promoting peace; and on the world, by opening up Central America to its proper commercial importance. He has paved the way to regenerate two millions of people, and thrown open to industrious arms one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land. The world is in want of provisions, the pauper population of Europe desire homes, commerce asks an ally in bringing closer together the opposite extremes of its trade, and civilization demands a new subject. All these ends have been answered. The liberation of Central America from the rule of discordant factions, has promoted peace and industry at home, and promises a healthy trade with foreign States. And is there no virtue in all these benefits? Is the author of so much good, to be branded with terms too harsh for repetition in a respectable newspaper? The true sentiment of the American people revolts at the endorsement, and sustains itself by entering into the expedition. Thus the destiny of the race developes itself in spite of the bonds which Secretary Marcy may forget to keep it in check. We feel satisfied with the public sentiment of the United States.

Miscellaneous News.

SURVEY OF THE TOWN OF SAN CARLOS.

A party of surveyors have left the city of Granada for the purpose of making a Government survey of the town of San Carlos, at the head of the river San Juan, and also of exploring and opening a road from that place to the mining region of Chontales. The distance from San Carlos to the mines is but short, and a good road can soon be opened. The position of the new town is very favorable, where the passengers and freight from the river steamer must be discharged for the Lake boat, and it is altogether probable a place of considerable importance will grow up at that point.

HEALTH OF GRANADA.

El Nicaraguense says: "The fatal disease which lately dismayed all the people and thinned out the ranks of the Americans, has almost wholly subsided, and to-day we have the satisfaction of announcing that the health of the army is good and the sick are fast recruiting. Last week the solemn sound of the dead march was heard at noon and evening, and on [illegible] The past week there has been no deaths, and the [illegible]

THE YOUNG AMERICA PIONEER CLUB AS ORGANIZED.

The above association, to which we made allusion last week, is now organized, and will in the course of the ensuing week, in all probability, secure a permanent club-room near the Plaza, which, with its reading-room, library and other appliances, will become an attractive resort to its members and such strangers as are introduced. The objects of the Club are set forth in the preamble to the Constitution as follows: '*Whereas,* the undersigned, immigrants to and citizens of the State of Nicaragua, are desirous of forming an association for the purpose of [illegible] for the purposes of their mutual well-being and encouragement as settlers and citizens of a new country, and continuing the social and literary advantages they have enjoyed in their former homes; and, whereas, such advantages can be better secured by adherence to fixed rules of action, therefore, they hereby adopt the following Constitution:'

The Club held its first meeting in Granada at the residence of Don Carlos Thomas, and having adopted a constitution and by-laws, proceeded to the election of officers for the current year. Solomon B. No[illegible] was elected Sire, William D. Snyder as Elder, George F. Alden as Recording Scribe, C. W. Webber as Corresponding Scribe, Charles Beecher as Treasurer, Hen. A. Thomas as Steward.

SWORD PRESENTATION BY THE PIONEER CLUB TO GEN. WALKER.

On the 9th of February, a Committee of the Club presented a sword to General Walker, with an appropriate address. The General returned the following characteristic reply:

Head-Quarters of the Army,
Granada, Feb. 9, 1856.

Mr. Prescott Tracy—*Dear Sir:* Please tender my thanks to the members of the Young America Pioneer Club for the sword presented to me by them.

Your obedient servant,
WM. WALKER.

THE COMMANDER AT LEON—PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

El Nicaraguense says: "Col. Mark B. Skerrett has been transferred from the command at Granada to the same charge at Leon. The General-in-Chief places the most implicit confidence in the abilities of Col. Skerrett, and has, therefore, dispatched him to take charge of the most advanced post in the State. Constant reinforcements will probably be thrown forward from this time henceforth, in view of the threatened troubles with the northern Republics of Central America; and while no hostile demonstration will emanate from Nicaragua, the nation will nevertheless advance its forces to meet whatever difficulties may arise with the adjoining States. The olive branch has been extended until we were thought incapable of presenting the ruder alternative; but the active movement of troops, will soon *convince the vacillating Governments around us that* Nicaragua has but two offers to make, either peace or war, and that she stands ready for the quick execution of either. Col. Skerrett will thus take command in the most important department of the State away from Granada, and we feel every confidence that the trust reposed in him as a commander will be capably fulfilled."

PROSPECTING.

A party of Californian emigrants had left Granada to prospect the country between that city and Virgin Bay *via* Rivas. The party was composed of farmers, who are on the lookout for good farming land, and desire to see the whole country before they make choice.

ARRIVALS.

Colonel E. J. C. Kewen had arrived at Granada in company with a large body of recruits from San Francisco.

There had also arrived at Granada twenty ladies, who intend living in Nicaragua. The wives of Col. Kewen and Mr. Webber were among the number.

SURVEILLANCE OVER THE POST-OFFICE.

The *Nicaraguense* has the following paragraph:

"We have heard it reported that the Government held a surveillance over the Post-Office, and inspected the contents of all the letters dispatched through the mails. Such a story scarcely merits notice, yet, as it has attracted the attention of the Postmaster-General, it can do no injury to contradict it. There is not the slightest foundation in truth for the report, and those who circulate such *unjust stories, are deserving of the severest censure.* Private letters dispatched through the Post-Office are perfectly safe from all intrusion."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Affairs—The Retired List Troubles—The Controversy with Great Britain—Mr. Dallas—Mr. Fillmore.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1856.

THE NAVAL BOARD.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs yesterday made an elaborate report upon memorials of officers unfavorably affected by the proceedings of the Naval Retiring Board,—copious and interesting extracts from which I telegraphed you last evening, but which, I regret to learn, did not reach you in time for publication this morning. The report substantially vindicates the foreshadowings of its character, which this correspondence has contained during the last month or two. The Committee and the Executive are agreed in the opinion that injustice has been done in some cases which ought to be remedied, and that this result can and ought to be effected without the general repeal of the law of last Congress authorizing the Retiring Board.

IT DON'T SATISFY THE GRUMBLERS.

The report and bill of the Committee do not suit some of the officers who are here claiming relief or "justice." Indeed nothing but an unconditional repeal of the law, in the idea that this would restore the *personnel* of the Navy to exactly the condition it occupied a year ago, is satisfactory to some. They claim that they ought to be put back just where they were, and that the proceedings against them should be commenced *de novo,* and in old form of courts-martial and courts of inquiry. In short, they insist that Congress should initiate no innovations upon the old system under which the Navy became saddled with drones or with men who, for want either of moral, mental, or physical qualities were unworthy to wear the uniform of the American Navy. It is useless to expect to satisfy those who thus hold. Congress and the Executive long ago decided that some new and more summary mode of reforming the Navy was necessary, in justice both to the public interests and to the worthy officers who were made to bear the burdens of the delinquents. Public sentiment amply sustains this conclusion, and the only question has been with reference to the *mode* of reform.

ALTERNATIVES—WHICH SHALL BE CHOSEN?

A mode was selected by Congress. It was adopted, and has been put in execution, doing much good, and confessedly resulting in some evil. The latter the Naval Committee, the Executive and Congress, are desirous of correcting; but in doing that they certainly will not consent to restore the excrescences which so disfigured the Navy in years gone by, nor the system which engendered, nourished and sustained them. I believe it to be a simple question, now, whether the legislation recommended by the Senate's Committee shall be substantially carried out, or whether no legislation whatever for the correction of the errors of the Board, or the relief of officers suddenly dropped from the rolls, shall be had. Parties interested will do well to remember this, and concentrate their efforts towards the securement of one or the other of these results. There is, in my opinion, no "half-way house" on this road. Public sentiment will sustain what is proposed to be done; and if this measure of relief is rejected by the officers, they must not rely on popular sympathy for future aid.

THE CRAMPTON CASE—WHO WAS RIGHT?

I trust that ere this reaches you the President will have laid before the Senate the correspondence on the British enlistments in the United States. We shall then see who has been right—the New-York Daily Times, in its successive narrations of the principal steps taken by either party during the controversy, or those other presses which have been led continuously and persistently to deny your statements, and to attempt to show that our Government could not have taken serious offence, and especially could not have asked the recall of Mr. Crampton. Even yesterday, one of your cotemporaries was induced to deny that a request for the recall of the British Minister had been made. The error of this denial will be made manifest by the closing paragraph of Mr. Marcy's dispatch of the 28th December, which you will probably publish with this. Of course the language used by the Secretary is diplomatically courteous and kind;—it does not "demand" Mr. Crampton's recall, but "requests" it under circumstances significant of the consequences of a failure to comply with the invitation.

BRITISH OFFICIAL MISSTATEMENTS.

One of the most remarkable features of our pending controversies with Great Britain, is the strenuous efforts made by that Government and the presses in its interest to mislead their own people in regard to the facts. Thus, while the correspondence is held back, Lord Clarendon assures Parliament that an ample apology has been made to the United States for its violation of our neutrality laws; but he studiously withholds the fact that this "apology" is nothing more than the bold assertion that the [illegible]

[illegible] supposed that [illegible] Possibly this question, and that in regard to Central America, may be speedily [illegible] disposed of, now that the relations of the two countries are beginning seriously to agitate the mind of England. For instance, [illegible] yield her pretensions in Central America, [illegible] us to withdraw our request for Mr. Crampton's [illegible] grace. Under such circumstances our Government would find it difficult to [illegible] upon a distinct engagement by Great Britain that her Minister should be voluntarily recalled. The great mistake in this affair was the failure to dismiss Mr. Crampton the instant his complicity in the recruitment affair was clearly evident. Then it could have been done without difficulty, and the wound would have readily healed, as the [illegible] the first intention, whereas, now it has become most a point of honor with England to sustain her Minister.

OUR MINISTER TO LONDON.

Mr. Dallas is very anxious to start upon his mission, and will be in New-York on Friday, with the expectation of sailing in the steamer of Saturday. While in the City he will be at the residence of Col. James B. Murray. His instructions, however, are not yet ready, and it is possible that he cannot get off so soon. Indeed it has been intimated that Mr. Marcy had some thoughts of recalling him, in the event of Crampton's dismissal, and of continuing the Minister to London until it should be ascertained that a successor to Mr. Crampton was to be appointed. I believe the Secretary is too wise a man to commit such a blunder as this and thus invite a suspension of diplomatic relations. If Great Britain wants such an issue, she will undoubtedly be permitted to take all the responsibility upon herself.

PRESIDENTIAL SURMISES.

Mr. Douglas' friends are working like beavers for his success at the Cincinnati Convention, and they really seem confident of success. For one, I do not believe Mr. D. enters into this canvass half so much for the purpose of securing it for himself at this time, as he does with the view of preventing some other Northern man from getting it. If he can get it now with prospect of success, he will undoubtedly take the nomination; but if he cannot, he will be hard to prevent the nomination of Pierce or Buchanan, and to confer it upon a Southern man. Should a Northern man be nominated now, the [illegible] in 1860 would necessarily go to the South, which would rule Mr. Douglas off for eight years to come,—rather a longer waiting for "the good time coming" than the Illinoisan is willing to undertake. These developments very materially injure Buchanan's chances, and improve those of Hunter and Wise,—the latter of whom, just now, seems to have the "upper hold."

[illegible]

The Nebraska men are delighted with the nomination of Millard Fillmore, because, while they do not fear that it will do them any material injury in the South, they are satisfied that it will divide the Northern opposition to the Administration and the Nebraska iniquity, and so give the [illegible] administration men an easy triumph. Really, one might suppose that the American Convention had assembled merely for the purpose of carrying out some scheme of the oligarchy, so jubilant are Southern Democrats over the results which it has achieved.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Lecture on Macaulay.

On Wednesday evening an interesting lecture was delivered at Hope Chapel, in this City, by Mr. Hugh Greenfield, the subject being "Macaulay."

The lecturer spoke of Macaulay chiefly in his capacity of a critic, and made some very natural and appropriate annotations upon several passages illustrative of his talents. [illegible] spirit a leading feature of [illegible]. Speaking his *Essay on Milton,* Mr. Greenfield [illegible] to the idea that as civilization progresses poetry recedes. Nevertheless, even Macaulay might be classed among the first of the second class of poets. As an instance that the [illegible] Edinburg is not the most amiable of critics, his spirit being too severe to let his victim down easily, the speaker quoted Macaulay's remarks upon Southey, and the well-deserved castigation with which he assailed [illegible] Robert Montgomery. He then instituted a comparison between Macaulay and Thackeray, quoting various passages and terminating with a notice of Macaulay's masterly sketch of Hastings.

The lecturer then traced the American [illegible] from Holland House through France to this Continent, and stated that American Republicanism had not a more watchful foe than the [illegible] and progressive party in England. His opinion was that the nature of Macaulay's mind is purely retrospective, and that he will live in men's affections more lastingly through his [illegible] than his History.

Mr. Greenfield spoke more than an hour [illegible] minutes, to a very attentive audience. We can only indicate the topics to which he adverted.

An Alarming Burglary.

A gentleman residing in [illegible]-street was seriously alarmed on Wednesday night last, by a mysterious noise at an unusual hour in the [illegible] adjoining dwelling, which he knew to be unoccupied. He arose hastily and awakened the neighbors, among whom was a distinguished Officer of the New-York Volunteers, summoned a posse of Policemen and made ready to pounce upon the disturbers of his slumbers, and, as he supposed, of the goods and chattels situated in the unoccupied dwelling aforesaid. The valiant soldier of the Volunteers was placed at the head of the assaulting column, armed with a brace of pistols which had seen service with him in Mexico. Everything was prepared for an irresistible attack upon the newly-constituted fortress of their absent neighbor. When courage failed the [illegible] was applied, and each one of the gallant little band felt himself a hero and invincible. To be sure, the teeth of some of the party did chatter a little, but that was owing rather to the chill of the night-air than to any other less creditable cause. At length, when the Policemen were stationed on every side to prevent the possibility of escape, an entrance was with difficulty effected, and the captain of the attacking party, with pistol cocked and primed, summoned the garrison to surrender. But what was the [illegible]—not to say regret—of these [illegible], when the workmen appeared, who had been left in charge of the premises by the owner, and who, by taking the ashes from the grate, had produced the great noise which, communicating itself through the party walls to the ears of the slumbering neighbor, had led to the circumstances which we have detailed.

But there is a silver lining to every cloud. The exploits of the night did not end here. The Captain of the party insisted that another attack should be made—upon his own viands—and inviting his courageous soldiers into his own house, he regaled them with an impromptu feast, at which their sharpened appetites did ample justice.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

Supreme Court—General Term.—The argument on the New Reservoir will be taken up. Special Term.—The whole Calendar will be deemed the Day Docket, and will be called until a cause may be found ready for an argument. When that is disposed of the Court will proceed until the hour of adjournment.

Circuit Court.—Nos. [illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

DECISIONS.

Amy vs. Markel.—Motion denied without costs.

Freund vs. Goldsmith.—Motion denied with [illegible] costs.

Randall et al. vs. Mortimer et al.—Order to be drawn by plaintiff's Attorney, and settled on two days' notice.

[illegible]

Burrell vs. Delno.—*Trowbridge vs. Delno.*—Motion granted.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 29, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is [illegible]

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the [illegible] matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

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The British Enlistment Correspondence.

We publish, this morning, the greater part, and all that is essential, of the Diplomatic Correspondence which has passed between our own Government and that of Great Britain, in relation to the Enlistment difficulty. The correspondence was communicated to the Senate yesterday; it is very voluminous, but the whole of these documents deserve attentive perusal as well for the ability displayed in the discussion, as for the importance of the subject and the question involved.

It is not alone the question of what reparation shall be made to this country, for the infringement of our laws and the violation of our national sovereignty, but also its incidental bearing on the practice which England has pursued in other countries, in the enlistment of mercenaries to fight her battles, which invests this diplomatic correspondence with such importance.

It will be seen by the closing paragraphs of Mr. MARCY's very long and able dispatch of the 28th of December last, to Mr. BUCHANAN, that the DAILY TIMES has been right from the beginning in predicting, as we have done since the commencement of this controversy, that the result of it could not possibly fail to be a demand for the recall of Mr. CRAMPTON, a consummation which is distinctly arrived at in Mr. MARCY's letter to that gentleman of the 5th of September last. It was about this date that our attentive Washington correspondent announced the proceedings of our Government against the British Minister, and stated that his recall would be demanded, and if not complied with, that his dismissal would immediately follow. Though this statement was positively denied, and we were told time and again that there was no misunderstanding between our Secretary of State and Mr. CRAMPTON, by those who should have known the truth of the case, we had no doubt of the reliableness of our correspondent's information, and have only to point to the documents now in vindication of his accuracy.

It will hardly be possible for any candid and intelligent mind to read these dispatches and follow the controversy from its origin to its close, without concurring in the opinion that the recall or dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON, and the Consuls BARCLAY, MATTHEW and ROWCROFT, was inevitably demanded by a proper sense of our national honor.

Our Courts of law have clearly established the fact that our laws and national sovereignty were violated, yet England, instead of offering any apology or reparation for her offence, justifies her Minister, and pleads "not guilty" on the ground of her own construction of our laws. And this is what the London *Times* calls a sufficient apology to satisfy ten European governments!

We are greatly mistaken in our estimate of the English character, if the intelligent people of Great Britain, after reading this correspondence, do not decide that their own Government has been altogether in the wrong in refusing to make the concessions which their infringement of our laws demanded as a slight reparation to our national honor.

Walker and Kinney—The Nicaragua News.

The Accessory Transit Company's steamship *Star of the West* arrived, yesterday morning, from San Juan de Nicaragua. Though our columns are unusually crowded with other and important matter, we have devoted a great deal of space to the highly interesting news received by this arrival. It appears that on the 10th of February a decree was promulgated at the City of Granada, claiming and annexing the whole of the Mosquito territory as a part of the State of Nicaragua, and annulling every right or grant by which Colonel KINNEY had taken possession of that much-disputed land. The decree, moreover, declared that Messrs. SHEPPARD, HALEY and KINNEY, by their occupation of this Territory, were guilty of an attempt to destroy the integrity of Central America. Some intimation of this intelligence brought the Colonel in haste to Granada from his patriarchal retreat at San Juan. He speedily obtained an interview with WALKER, but his remonstrances made no impression upon the General, who, as usual, employed no more words than were necessary to inform the Colonel that his services were declined and his proposals rejected. KINNEY left with a warning against using any treasonable language; but, as he does not seem to have followed the General's counsel in this respect, we find him next in custody as a State prisoner, sent back to San Juan in charge of an officer, and finally banished (on paper) from *all* the Nicaraguas with an imposing solemnity that might be imitated with advantage by the most imperious Czar that ever sat upon the Russian throne. It remains now to be seen what course the Colonel will pursue in the present emergency, and whether, submitting tacitly to WALKER's decree, he will abandon the Colony in which he has established himself. If not we suppose that war between the two Great Filibusters will be the result—a result from which WALKER must come out second best. In formally claiming and annexing the Mosquito Territory, the Administration, of which General WALKER is the secret spring, has taken a bold but justifiable step. The act abolishes with one blow the British Protectorate and its absurd assumptions, removes our most serious cause of quarrel with England, and annexes a tract of country to the State to which it legitimately and naturally belongs. In this view, as *El Nicaraguense* observes, the Cabinet of President RIVAS deserves credit for so easy an adjustment of so important a matter.

According to advices received by this arrival, it would seem that the political relations of Nicaragua with the neighboring Republics are by no means of a friendly nature. The probability is that an alliance of the Central American States has already been effected for the purpose of overturning the Walker dynasty. CABANAS, of San Salvador, makes no secret of his designs. He has sent a letter to WALKER advising him to leave the country, and is engaged in exciting the people against American residents, whose lives and property are said to be in considerable danger. It is impossible to foretell whether WALKER will be able to weather the storm now gathering about him; but confidence in his own undoubted ability and in the men under his control, has been the chief element of his past successes, and will in all likelihood bring him future triumphs.

Unconstitutional Kidnapping.

A citizen of Virginia, named PARSONS, was last Summer arrested in Blair County, Penn., upon the charge of kidnapping a colored inhabitant of that State, and attempting to carry him off as a slave, into Virginia. He was held to bail, which he obtained without difficulty, at the place where the alleged violation of law was committed, and was discharged. The period for his trial approaching, the Virginia Legislature took up his case, and a great hubbub was raised, resulting in the appointment of a Mr. TUCKER, as a Commissioner on the part of the State, to attend the trial and defend the accused. Mr. TUCKER discharged this duty. His client was arraigned and tried on the charge, and a verdict of acquittal was anticipated by a *nolle prosequi*. The Commissioner made his report, in which, after stating the facts in the case, he goes into an argument of some length, to prove the right of slaveholders to seize whatever colored persons, in a Free State, they may choose to designate as their property, and to carry off the same without any process of law whatever. He contends that this right is not founded upon any law of the Federal or State Governments, but is conferred by the Constitution, and can neither be limited nor controlled by municipal law. In illustration of this claim, he presents the following supposition:

"Take the simplest and clearest case—a citizen of Virginia wishes to reclaim a fugitive. No Commissioner under the Fugitive Act of 1850 is within one hundred and fifty miles. He meets his slave upon the street, seizes him, and is carrying him home, *as he may do without other warrant than the Constitution*. Fanaticism makes oath that he is a kidnapper—a disturber of the public peace; and he is arrested. What becomes of his slave? He is released *ex necessitate*. The prosecution for kidnapping proceeds to a *nolle prosequi*, and the accused is to be profoundly grateful that it does not end in remanding him to a State prison for a term of years!"

It is impossible that any intelligent man should fail to perceive that the very first question which must arise, and must be decided in such a case, is whether the person thus seized and attempted to be abducted, is a slave or a freeman. Ostensibly, he is a free inhabitant of the place where the stranger who may thus lay violent hands upon him meets him. He is believed to be such by all who witness the proceeding. He is such in contemplation of the law of the State. What is there to rebut this presumption? Nothing but the word of the claimant, a foreigner and a trespasser on the community—that the person whom he, by his own individual will, is forcing from his home and out of the State, is a fugitive from service. The man is asked for his proof; but he has none to offer. He is asked for his warrant. He can produce none. The outrage becomes palpable and unendurable. The peace of the vicinage is disturbed; the dignity of the State contemned; the sentiment of common humanity is violated. The assailant of the alleged slave is, of course, arrested for a breach of the peace, or as a kidnapper and abductor. If he be really the legal owner of the colored man, that is a fact that must be legally shown, and then, and not till then, his constitutional right to carry off his *slave* will vest. The pretension that slave owners can reclaim their human property from the Free States without observing the formalities of law is so monstrous that it could only have arisen in unbounded arrogance upon the one side, and pusillanimous submission on the other. If admitted, any professional negro thief, who lives by stealing slaves from their masters, and selling them to others, may come into any peaceful village of the North—"one hundred and fifty miles distant from any Commissioner"—the further the better—and seize the first colored family he may meet, and hurry them off to a Southern market, though the whole neighborhood shall assert the family were natives of the place. This is an example of a not improbable abuse. There is another that would occur oftener: A slaveholder has lost slaves. He sends an agent into the adjoining Free State in pursuit of the fugitives. The agent seizes the first colored property which meets his eye upon suspicion, and attempts to drag it away. He does not positively know the property he is in search of, but will do the best he can for his employer. The victims are, perhaps, known to have been born free, and the neighbors protest accordingly. They offer to submit the matter to judicial investigation. "No," replies the agent, "I throw myself on my constitutional rights. I scorn warrants, and I defy law. It is enough for me to claim this man or woman as somebody's slave, and though you may know him or her to be free, it is not for me to know it." This was very nearly the case with PARSONS. He did not claim the persons whom he had seized as his own slaves. He had no warrant from their supposed owner; and for aught the people of Blair County knew to the contrary, he was an impostor, or worse. Very properly and justly they compelled him to let go his hold, and held him to answer the charge of abduction. He was also properly and justly acquitted. Had he been the real master, or had authority to reclaim the alleged fugitives, then it would have been his duty to produce reasonable proof that the persons claimed were actually escaped slaves; after which his right to convey them beyond the limits of the State would have been clear. The pretence that the Constitution grants to citizens of the South the rights to take any human being, black or white, out of any free State, without due process of law, never ought to be, and never will be, submitted to.

☞ A resolution was offered in the United States Senate, yesterday, calling on the Secretary of the Navy to furnish additional information in regard to the action of the Naval Retiring Board, and a bill was reported making appropriations for new fortifications; after which the official documents in the British enlistment difficulty were received from the President, a notice of which will be found elsewhere. A resolution was then adopted, on motion of Mr. MASON, calling for information as to whether an offer had been made by Great Britain to submit the Central American difficulties to arbitration. The House adopted a resolution instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of making immediate provision for the construction of new vessels of war, and adjourned to Monday.

☞ A petition was presented in the State Senate yesterday, from the Board of Education, praying the Legislature to enact a law by which the City of New-York may be authorized to expend all the taxes raised therein for School purposes, in the City only. A favorable report was made on the application for an appropriation of $10,000 in aid of the Women's Hospital in this City. A more than usual number of bills were introduced, which will be found enumerated in another column. It was general order day in the Assembly.

☞ We learn by a special dispatch from Columbus, that B. F. WADE was yesterday reelected to the United States Senate from Ohio, by the Legislature of that State.

☞ We have received our files of Havana papers to the 22d inst. They contain nothing new.

Amusements.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK gave his seventh *soirée* last evening, assisted by Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN and Mr. APTOMMAS. Dodworth's room was, as usual, crowded to excess. Mr. GOTTSCHALK is the rage, and every one goes to see him. His playing, last night, was faultless.

French Entertainment.

Mr. NAQUET, formerly associated with the Rachel *troupe*, delivers a lecture, to-night, at the City Assembly Rooms, on the "Life and Genius of the great *Tragedienne*. A French vaudeville will be performed. Mr. GOTTSCHALK will play and Signor GIULIO will sing.

The Blockaded Fleet.

The vessels that have been fast in the ice above Hell Gate are now coming down to the City, passage having been made through it. Several propellers and other steamers passed through yesterday morning. The schooner *River Queen*, and sloop *Oregon*, from Providence, who have been detained near Hart Island for the past six weeks, came down to the City yesterday morning.

The navigation through the East River and Long Island Sound may now again be considered a "fixed fact," and the safe transit of a steamer or other vessel by this route will, in all probability, no longer be set down as an impossibility. The *C. Vanderbilt*, from Stonington, came in yesterday morning, at about 9 o'clock, and the *Bay State*, from Fall River, at 9½ o'clock. The *C. V.* reports having met, between Sand's Point and the Gate, the following steamers in the order as they are named: *Empire State, Titan*, (steam-tug,) *Champion, Ansonia, Traveler, Catalina, State of Maine, Ajax* (steam-tug) and *Connecticut*. The propeller *Wamsutta*, which went out Wednesday evening for New-Bedford, was met further to the eastward. The *C. Vanderbilt* is the first boat of the Boston lines that has passed through since the recent ice embargo. Her consort, the *Commodore*, left here at noon for Stonington, and all the lines are now in full operation.

The great and unprecedented demand for transportation of merchandise causes at times the utmost confusion in the vicinity of the landing places on both sides of the town. West-street, near the Battery, is sometimes completely choked with vehicles of all descriptions. Yesterday morning, on the East River side, carts, drays, timber trucks, wagons and railroad cars were brought to a stand for about two hours.

Eight of the Railroad cars were in this situation, forming a row on South-street, from Peck-slip Ferry nearly to Roosevelt-street. A number of them reversed their horses and returned by the same way they came, through Oliver-street, instead of advancing through Peck-slip and Pearl-street as usual.

South-street was at one time clogged with teams of all sorts, from Burling-slip to Roosevelt-street, filling the street from curb-stone to string-piece, (five and six abreast,) some wishing to discharge on board of vessels, and others to cross the Fulton and Peck-slip Ferries. Peck-slip, Beekman and Fulton streets were also in the same condition, as far as Water-street, making the number of teams present about one hundred.

Arrival of the Empire City.

The steamship *Empire City* arrived yesterday morning from New-Orleans on the 20th and Havana on the 23d inst.

On the 22d, at 7 A. M., passed sloop-of-war *Cyane*. Arrived off the Moro at 11 P. M. 22d. Left Havana next morning at 11 o'clock, and was hailed at the mouth of the harbor by ship *Albert Gallatin*, entering—wished to be reported.

The *Empire City* has experienced continuous fine weather since leaving Havana.

Large Fire in Exchange-place—Loss about $40,000.

A few minutes past 11 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the rear of the second floor of the four-story brick building No. 20 Exchange-place, extending through to No. 65 Beaver-street, occupied by ORRUS CLEVELAND & Co., finishers and repackers of cloths and dry goods. The flames spread rapidly throughout the entire building, which was, in a short time, almost completely "gutted." Every effort was made to save the valuable stock, but only with partial success. The loss was large. Some estimated it as high as $40,000. Mr. CLEVELAND, the senior partner, resides at Yonkers, and none of the other proprietors being present, we were unable to ascertain either the loss or amount of insurance.

☞ The Aldermen resolved, last night, to remonstrate with the Legislature against the sale of the State Arsenal. They concurred with the Councilmen in asking authority to raise $70,000 by loan, to build a new Tompkins Market with; also in an ordinance providing for the issue, to the highest bidder, of 5 per cent. bonds of $100 each, to the amount of $2,867,066, redeemable July 1, 1898, to pay for land taken for the Central Park.

☞ Yesterday was observed throughout most of the Evangelical churches of the City as a day of prayer for Colleges. A union meeting was held at the University in the morning, where a sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. STEAD of Astoria; in the afternoon at Dr. CHEEVER's church addresses were delivered by Prof. MARTIN, Rev. Dr. SKINNER, Dr. LUDLOW of Poughkeepsie. Meetings were held in the evening at Dr. CHEEVER's and at the Broome-street Presbyterian Church.

☞ From WESTERVELT's yard, yesterday, was launched a fine [illegible] *John J. Palmer*—of 480 tons. She is owned by Messrs. [illegible] & Co., and is to go into the [illegible] trade.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

(The Magnetic Telegraph Co's Offices—Nos. 5 Hanover-st. and No. 181 Broadway.)

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 28.

THE NAVAL BOARD.

Mr. TOOMBS offered a resolution, (which lies over) calling on the Secretary of the Navy to furnish the causes and charges, specifically set forth by the Naval Board, for the removal or disrating of Naval officers.

FORTIFICATIONS.

Mr. WELLER reported a bill making appropriations for new fortifications.

THE BRITISH ENLISTMENT DIFFICULTY.

A message was received from the President, communicating the official documents on the British enlistment cases. Six thousand extra copies were ordered printed.

[These documents will be found in another part of this morning's TIMES.]

THE CLAYTON BULWER TREATY.

On motion of Mr. MASON, the resolution was adopted requesting the President to inform the Senate whether an offer was made by Great Britain to this Government to arbitrate by means of some friendly power the differences regarding the construction of the Clayton Bulwer treaty, and to transmit any correspondence touching the proposed arbitration.

Mr. MASON remarked that on a former occasion he stated that it was his impression no such offer had been made, but probably some suggestion of such character had been thrown out incidentally or unofficially to our Minister. The British Government, through its official organ, has announced that such an offer had been made, but not having been accepted, would be renewed. It was therefore important that the true state of the case should be made known.

THE PRESIDENT'S KANSAS POLICY.

Mr. HALE denied the truth of the statement of Mr. TOUCEY, that it was impossible for the President to take another course than he had regarding Kansas affairs without the utter abandonment of his constitutional duty.

Mr. HALE insisted that the President had been derelict in his duty in not protecting the *bona fide* settlers of Kansas in the exercise of their rights. The condition of things there was such as to justify and demand the President's interference. He proceeded to show, by reading quotations from the speeches of Senators, that those who voted for the Kansas-Nebraska bill, passed it on the ground that it was a great measure of freedom, and stated that the President's conversation with JERE CLEMENS, declared a similar sentiment. When resistance was made at Boston on the return of a fugitive slave, the President telegraphed to the Federal officers to incur any expense necessary to execute the law; but, when white men of Kansas were resisted in the exercise of their constitutional rights, we were told that the President had no authority to interfere. Was not the freedom of suffrage as important as the ownership of a slave? He showed that the Democracy of New-Hampshire of 1847, 1848, and 1849, declared themselves unalterably opposed to the extension of Slavery over territory now free.

Mr. TOOMBS expressed his concurrence in the policy of the President relative to Kansas, and believed him to be entitled to the support of every friend of order in the country. He defended the Executive earnestly. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 28.

NEW WAR VESSELS.

Many bills were introduced and referred, and a number of resolutions adopted, including one introduced by Mr. FLORENCE, instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of making an immediate provision for the construction of ten sloops or other vessels of war.

The deficiency in the Appropriation bill was being considered, when the House adjourned to Monday.

The Dismissal of Mr. Crampton—Death of a Judge, &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 28.

The rumor that the President had determined to dismiss Mr. CRAMPTON immediately, and that a letter for that purpose had been written, is entirely unfounded. This is not a mere assertion, but from an incontrovertible source. The ultimate determination of the Administration on the subject will depend on the tenor of the next foreign advices, unless Mr. CRAMPTON should previously withdraw.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of the Toledo *Blade*, elected Binder of Documents to the House of Representatives, has disposed of his interest to ROBERT FARNHAM, of this city.

Hon. ONSLOW PETERS, one of the Judges of the Circuit Court of Illinois, died here to-day of an attack of pleurisy.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 28.

PETITIONS.

By C. P. SMITH, of HENRY RUGGLES, against the report of the Harbor Commissioners depriving him of the right to extend piers on his property, in the neighborhood of the Navy-Yard.

By Mr. SPENCER, from the New-York Board of Education, praying the Legislature to enact a law by which the City of New-York may be authorized to expend all taxes raised therein for School purposes, in education of the City only.

By Mr. BROOKS, for amendments to the laws applicable to the 1st Division of the New-York State Militia.

REPORTS FAVORABLY.

By Mr. SPENCER—by bill—to appropriate $10,000 in aid of the Women's Hospital, in New-York.

By Mr. BROOKS, bill amending the Charter of the city of Utica. Also, amending the act incorporating the Leffert's Park Association.

By C. P. SMITH, bill relative to the Flushing Female College.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BROOKS, to increase the number of Directors of the Jews' Hospital at New-York.

By Mr. BROOKS, to compel Insurance Companies incorporated under the laws of foreign States to pay the amount required by law to the New-York Fire Department, which is $2 on each $100 of policies issued in this State.

By Mr. BROOKS, to amend the fire laws of New-York relative to keeping gunpowder, &c., by exempting from duty vessels that receive such combustible articles as freight, when said vessels immediately thereafter leave the dock.

By Mr. WADSWORTH, to divide Erie County.

By Mr. RIDER, requiring the Flushing Bridge Company to widen the draw.

By Mr. KELLEY, to prohibit Banks of Deposit acting as Savings Banks.

By Mr. SPENCER, for regulating the compensation of the Assessors of the Street Department, New-York.

By Mr. MADDEN, to incorporate the Metropolitan Medical College, in New-York.

An attempt was made to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee, on the ground that the Chairman of the Medical Committee is unfavorable to the measure.

By Mr. C. P. SMITH, relative to the Mortgage or Sale of Real Estate by the order of Courts.

The bill provides that where the estates of infants are embarrassed, the same may be sold, instead of leased or mortgaged, the debts paid, and the balance invested for the benefit of said infants.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. KELLY, to amend the Act concerning Foreign Bank notes.

By Mr. NOXON, to amend the Railroad Law, and for the protection of baggage, on railroads and steamboats.

The concurrent resolutions instructing members of Congress from this State to endeavor to secure appropriations for the Veterans of the War of 1812 were adopted.

Mr. CUYLER introduced resolutions for amending the Constitution so as to allow colored persons the right of suffrage. (Laid on the table under the rule.)

The act to prevent illegal voting in the City of New-York was discussed, and Mr. BROOKS made a long and able speech in favor of the bill. At the close of his remarks progress was reported.

The bill to equalize the State taxes was then taken up and discussed.

GERRIT SMITH was in the Senate Chamber during the session.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 28.

To-day being general order day, nothing of interest was done.

Non-Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Feb. 28—11 P. M.

We are still without any intelligence of the *America*, now over twelve days out.

Re-Election of Hon. B. F. Wade as Senator from Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

COLUMBUS, Thursday, Feb. 28.

Hon. B. F. WADE, whose present term as United States Senator from Ohio expires in March, 1857, was to-day reelected for a second term of six years, by the following vote:

Wade	109	Stansberry	1
Todd	25	Blank	1

R.

The Fugitive Slaves at Cincinnati Delivered over to the U. S. Marshal.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Feb. 28.

Judge LEAVITT decided to day that the fugitive slaves were in the custody of the United States Marshal, and they were accordingly delivered over to him, and have just been escorted by two hundred specials across the river. Intense feeling prevails among our citizens. R. D. M.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 28.

No. 59—John J. Orton *vs.* Geo. Smith.—Justice Grier delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decision of the District Court of Wisconsin, with costs.

No. 62—Richard C. Stockton *vs.* James C. Ford.—Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court of Eastern Louisiana, with costs.

No. 69—Conrad F. McRae *vs.* Jonathan S. Niles *et al.*—Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of Eastern Louisiana, with costs, and damages at the rate of [illegible] per cent. per annum until paid.

Adjourned until Tuesday, April 1.

Mr. Fillmore's Ratification by the American Members of the New-York Legislature.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 28.

The American members of the Legislature held a meeting at the Capitol last evening. Nearly every member belonging to the Order was present, together with a majority of the State officers. Mr. ODELL presided, and speeches were made by Messrs. ODELL, NORTHRUP, PRESCOTT and others, all of whom declared that Mr. FILLMORE was not their choice, but that they would give their hearty support to the nomination as the action of the American Party, and would work earnestly for the success of the candidates. Resolutions to that effect were signed by all the members, and a call is to be issued for a grand Ratification meeting. Fifty-eight persons were present, and no dissenting voice.

Dinner at Boston in Honor of Mr. Banks.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 28.

A dinner in honor of the election of Mr. BANKS came off at the Revere House this evening. One hundred and eleven persons were present. Speeches were made by Hon. JOHN A. ANDREW, Chairman, JOHN G. PALFREY, Esq., Hon. WM. S. DAMRELL, and Hon. HENRY WILSON, who blamed Massachusetts men for betraying the North at Philadelphia, and advocated the conciliation of all parties opposed to Slavery. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Ex-Governor KENT, and various others also spoke. The toasts were of a very jubilant character.

News from Rio Janeiro.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 28.

The bark *Clara Hazall* arrived here to-day, with dates from Rio de Janeiro to the 9th of January.

Favorable advices from the United States and Europe had caused activity in the Coffee market, and an advance in prices; sales 70,000 bags at 4$800@6$200, for round lots, principally for the United States. The closing transactions show an advance of fully $200.

From Havana.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Feb. 28.

The steamer *Isabel* has arrived here from Havana on the morning of the 25th inst., and Key West on the evening of the same day. The news is unimportant. Sugars had advanced ⅛@¼ real. The stock at Havana and Matanzas was 90,000 boxes, against 125,000 last year. The rains have curtailed the yield 200,000 boxes. There were no wrecks at Key West.

Falling of a Large Grain Warehouse.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 28.

The large grain warehouse of Messrs. BUSBY & Co., on Master-street, fell down this morning with an awful crash. Two men who were loading a car on the track are under the ruins and supposed to be killed. A wall fell on an adjoining building, killing TIMOTHY MURPHY, a porter. The building was only a year old, and an immense amount of flour and grain was stored in it.

The American Nominations in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 28.

The *Bee*, which is the organ of the American Party, and the official journal of the State, hoists the FILLMORE and DONELSON flag this morning. The Charlestown *Advertiser* does the same. The *Journal* speaks favorably of the nominations.

Opening of Navigation at St. Louis—Boats Crushed by the Ice.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 28.

The Mississippi River at this place is now open. The Missouri is also open to Kansas, and boats will resume running next week.

The river broke up on the 26th, since which, eleven steamboats and a great number of smaller boats have been crushed through by the ice and sunk. The loss is over $100,000.

Navigation of the Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Feb. 28.

Navigation is fully opened, and steamers are running regularly. The water in the channel this afternoon is 25 feet in depth.

Dr. Beale and the New-York Dentists.

Dr. BEALE, of Philadelphia, is in the City. His brethern of the Dental profession give him a public reception to-night at No. 59 Bond-street.

☞ The Secretary of the Treasury has formally accepted the recent action of the Texas Legislature as the full and final release of the United States contemplated by the Texas debt bill; and the money will be duly paid to the holders of the bonds after the expiration of the required ninety days' notice.

The Common Schools.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

The superintendents passed the whole of Tuesday in making a final examination of the Seventeenth Ward School No. 19, in Houston-street. The old building is to be torn down, and a new, first-class edifice erected in its place, the Board of Education having voted $32,000 dollars lately, for that purpose. This improvement is one that has been long needed, and one that will add much to the material prosperity and advancement of that part of the City. The Primary School, held in one of the most cellar-like of basements, had four hundred girls and boys present, under the care of Miss MARY L. HARRIS, with seven assistants.

The singing, order, and number of pupils ready for promotion, were quite up to the standard of any former year. This department was transferred on Wednesday to the basement of the Norfolk-street Methodist Church.

The Girls' Grammar School, Miss GEORGIANA M. WATSON, Principal, was next visited. The attendance was two hundred and six. The singing under the direction of the Vice-Principal, only lacked the accompaniment of the piano to be decidedly superior. The classes were examined in reading, in which they excelled—in geography, grammar and arithmetic, in all of which they were prompt. The class in algebra was very highly complimented by the Superintendent. A large number of diplomas were given out by Alderman [illegible], who expressed himself heartily gratified at the eminent success of his favorite old school, so soon to pass away. The closing exercises consisted of an original farewell address to the school by one of the pupils, and a farewell poem written by Miss ——— and sung in chorus.

The Boys' Grammar School, under LEONARD HAZELTINE Esq., with five assistants, had an attendance of 205. The classes were examined in the branches of the regular course, and were pronounced fully ten per cent. higher in grade than at the last semi-annual examination.

The Boys are to be transferred to the basement of the Stillwell Church, in First-street and Second-avenue.

The Girls are yet unprovided for. We have but one word to say to the School officers, and that relates to the question of salaries, which are lower in the Seventeenth Ward than in any other, many of the younger teachers receiving from twenty-five to one hundred dollars less than teachers of the same grade in the Eighteenth Ward, for instance. A more liberal policy should be adopted. The [illegible] of the [illegible] and their compensation [illegible] for a teacher is either robbery of the public or the teacher. A teacher that is not worth two hundred dollars per annum is not fit for a place in our Schools.

The names of the School Officers for the Seventeenth Ward are:

Commissioners—Benjamin R. Winthrop, James F. Henry.

Inspectors—Joseph Whitehead, William Walton.

Trustees—Alderman Ely, William Hibbard, Joseph C. Pinckney, J. C. Chamberlain, Wm. R. McKeenan, Wm. H. Vandenhoef.

LONG ISLAND.

☞ A little girl, 7 years of age, named ANNA GASSON, residing with her parents at No. 120 Front-street, Brooklyn, was on Wednesday evening sent by her mother to draw water from an open well on the premises, when she fell into the well, and was drowned before assistance arrived.

☞ During the past 13 years, 18,500 persons have signed the pledge to abstain from using intoxicating liquors, in the Bethel Church, Main-street, Brooklyn, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Mr. BURNETT. A large majority of those who signed the pledge at this place were seafaring men.

☞ The Kings County Court of Sessions will resume business to-day.

From South Florida—The Indian Troubles.

The Tampa *Peninsular*, of the 9th inst., says the following information from Fort Myers is from an official source, and embraces all the news from that quarter up to the 3d inst. It will be seen by the report that the bodies of three of the missing men of the Wood party, attacked by Indians near Fort Deynaud, had been found, is confirmed.

Three of the bodies of the unfortunate party who were attacked near Fort Deynaud on the [illegible] have been found: Corporal LOVE and privates [illegible] and FANNING, of Company L. Nothing was found of [illegible] and McKINNON, the other missing men. They were probably taken further and killed at some more remote place. Corporal LOVE evidently made stout resistance, as his clothes were in rags and the place bore signs of a severe conflict. The privates did not fall without a struggle. The bodies were found in different places in the bushes in the vicinity of the first attack.

Lieut. MOLINARD, with company I, returned to Fort Centre, from an expedition to Lake Okee-chobee, on the 25th January. He reports having had a very boisterous passage around the Lake. Saw no Indians or signs of their having been there.

Fort McRae remains uninjured.

Sergeant SMITH, who commanded the detachment at Fort Centre in the absence of Lieut. MOLINARD, was at Fort Myers on the 3d. He reported to Col. BROWN that no Indians or signs were seen near the former post, and that the whole country was under water. SMITH left Fort Centre on the 1st inst.

An express rider from Fort Deynaud to Fort Centre was fired on, and on his return saw two Indians.

Fort Simon Drum, one of the Forts burned by the Indians, is to be rebuilt and garrisoned, for the purpose of establishing a depôt there to supply troops to operate in the Big Cypress. The work is necessarily retarded in consequence of the country being inundated.

The surveying companies, for the safety of whom some solicitude has been felt, have all come in safe.

☞ M. M. HURD, Bridgeport, Conn., receives our Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly for sale. Single copies may be had of him.

☞ M. SEARS is agent for the DAILY, WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, at Paterson, N. J.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, March 1.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS—Hostilities Renewed—Appeal from Merchants of Kansas.

LETTERS FROM KOSSUTH—No. XXVIII.—The Peace Negotiations.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION AT PITTSBURG—Complete Report of Proceedings.

KNOW NOTHING NATIONAL CONVENTION—Report of Proceedings concluded.

THE NICARAGUA QUESTION—Letters from JULIUS FROEBEL, No. II.—Natural Advantages of Central America.

NEWS FROM EUROPE—By the *Atlantic* and *Asia*—The English Press upon the Threatened Rupture with the United States—Peace Negotiations—Text of the Protocol.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

LETTER FROM GEN. SCOTT.

EDITORIALS—Mr. FILLMORE's Nomination—What "Law and Order" mean in Kansas—The European News—Good News for Beef-Eaters—War and Wire Pulling.

CITY NEWS—Carefully condensed.

COMMERCIAL NEWS—Prepared expressly for this Paper.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—General Agricultural Intelligence, for the week ending Feb. 28, prepared expressly for this paper. Produce and Live-Stock Markets. Sowing Clover for Kansas—Why and How. Willow Culture—A Caution.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

1 copy for	$2.
10 copies for	$12, or 90 cents each.
25 copies for	$20, or 80 cents each.

Each package must in every case be sent to one address. Any Postmaster, clerk or other person who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, shall receive an extra copy.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-street.

☞ The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES for this day (Friday) will contain full details of the news from California, South America and Central America; important news from Kansas; Agricultural Intelligence, &c., &c. May be had at the counter, in wrappers ready for mailing, at 6¼ cents per copy.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HERNIA.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, for their new patent radical cure truss. Also the Fair of the American Institute awarded the First Premium to this Truss in 1855. References as to its superiority—Professors VALENTINE MOTT, WILLARD PARKER, and JOHN M. CARNOCHAN. An extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this truss may be seen at MARSH & CO'S, No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York, and MARSH, CORLIES & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 o'clock A. M., until 9 o'clock P. M.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with HALL's Patent Powder-proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe, with HALL's Patent Powder-proof Locks.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., N. Y.

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS.—SOLOMON & HART, No. 243 Broadway, manufacturers of Window Shades, and Importers of Curtain Materials and Upholstery Goods, invite the attention of merchants visiting the City to the large stock of Painted Shades, manufactured by them during the Winter. Their assortment embraces choice patterns and new designs, and offered to the trade at such low prices as to present unusual inducements.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.—WE BEG TO INform Southern and Western merchants that our stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, just manufactured, contains the largest variety of choice styles for men's wear ever got up by the house, ranging from the low priced up to the finest articles in the trade—all got up in our usual superior style.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

THE METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 108 Broadway,
Corner of Pine-street.
Cash Capital, $300,000.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, Pres.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS who wish for information in regard to Sewing Machines, can obtain it by applying at our office for copies of I. M. Singer & Co.'s Gazette, a paper devoted entirely to the Sewing-machine interest. Copies supplied gratis.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

TEN THOUSAND LADIES WANTED—(DON'T ALL come at once,) at J. B. MILLER & CO.'S—To each buy one pair of India Rubber Boots or Shoes; they are Goodyear's patent, the very best kind [illegible]. We have a large [illegible]
J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 134 Canal-st.

GENIN WILL ISSUE HIS SPRING STYLE OF Gentlemen's Hats for 1856, on SATURDAY, March 1.
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway,
Opposite St. Paul's Church.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

[illegible] of Baltimore [illegible] to express their disapproval of the course of FRANCIS P. BLAIR at the Republican National Convention at Pittsburgh, where he pretended to represent the views of a large portion of the merchants and business men of Baltimore, and [illegible] as the delegate of a Baltimore Republican Association in this city.

Dr. J. HANSON THOMAS called the meeting to order, and JOHN C. BRUNE was chosen President.

In reading the call of the meeting, the Chairman was several times interrupted by the applause of the large assemblage, which crowded the rotunda to its utmost capacity.

Mr. THOMAS WHITRIDGE proposed a committee of six to draw up resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, which was adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed: John Williams, William McKim, [illegible] Whitridge, Thomas W. Levering, Dr. J. Hanson Thomas and J. Hall Pleasants.

The committee retired, and after a short absence returned and reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were read by the Chairman, and adopted unanimously:

Whereas, we, the merchants, traders, and business men generally, of the city of Baltimore, in public meeting assembled at the Exchange, having learned through the public prints that the President of a political Convention, styling itself "the Republican Convention," held recently at Pittsburgh, announced that he represented "the Merchants of wealth and standing in Baltimore," and

Whereas, this meeting comprises members of all political parties recognized in this City and State, and whereas we desire to vindicate our commercial and industrial classes from the imputation of tendencies either "Abolition" or "Free Soil."

Be it therefore Resolved, That we, the merchants, traders, business men, of the City of Baltimore, take this, the earliest opportunity, indignantly to disavow having conferred authority in any one to represent us in said Convention, and so declare that we have no sympathy with its principles.

Resolved, That the State of Maryland and the City of Baltimore hold the strongest attachment to the Union and the Constitution of the United States—among the very first to adopt, Maryland will be one of the last to abandon those sacred ties.

Resolved, That we have that affection for the State of Maryland, its honor and its institutions, that we shall ever cling to and preserve them, without spot or blemish, as they have been bequeathed to us.

Resolved, That whilst our loyalty to the South cannot be doubted, we, the merchants of the City of Baltimore gladly avail of this occasion to declare our sympathies with our friends in all sections of the country in their reprobation of all unnecessary and hurtful political agitation.

Resolved, That these proceedings, signed by the President and Secretaries, be published in the daily papers of this city, with the request that their exchanges copy.

After the adoption of the resolutions, Mr. BRUNE stated that there was no more business before the meeting, and as they were business men, a motion to adjourn would be entertained. A motion to that effect was made, and the meeting adjourned.

After the adjournment, several persons called for FRANCIS S. CORKRAN, whose name had been connected with the course of Mr. BLAIR, at Pittsburgh, and who was known to be present. To this call cries of "put him out" went up from the crowd, and a rush was made for the centre of the rotunda, where he was standing. The crowd continued to press, and Mr. CORKRAN was forced out of the south door through the hall and into Exchange-place. The movement was one rather of good humor than violence, mingled with a desire to see the President of the unknown "Baltimore Republican Association," who had forwarded to Mr. BLAIR his credentials. No violence, either of language or treatment, was shown towards him—he was merely hurried out.

TERRIBLE CRASH IN PHILADELPHIA.

Fall of a Large Warehouse in Market-street and Loss of Life.

From the Bulletin, Feb. 28.

About 10½ o'clock, this morning, a dreadful crash took place in the Forwarding and Commission Warehouse of BUSBY & Co., No. 365 Market-street. The building, which was about thirty-five feet front, and one hundred and twenty-six feet deep, was four stories in height, and it was stored in every part with flour, grain in bulk, and other produce. Upon the third floor there were also thirty sacks of salt.

The side walls of the building were eighteen inches in thickness, and the outer ends of the joists of all the floors rested upon the side walls. The inner ends of the joists rested upon the heavy girders which ran the entire length of the structure, and which were supported by iron columns.

At the time mentioned, a number of workmen were engaged in different parts of the building. There are two tracks that run into the warehouse from the Market-street Railroad, and upon these tracks, inside the building, five cars, loaded with grain, were standing. Upon two of the cars upon the Western track, several men were engaged in removing its load.

The first intimation of danger was a cracking noise heard in the joists and girder in the second story, and in a few seconds they gave way, letting down the upper floors with their heavy burthens and sending the second floor down to the first.

All the interior of the building, with the exception of about forty feet in front, came down in a heap of ruins, which rested on the first floor. The crash was most terrific, and the dust from the flour and rubbish gave rise to an alarm of fire. The falling floors threw out greater part of both the side walls, and a great deal of damage was done in this way. The eastern wall fell upon the three-story back building of LEONARD's Pennsylvania Farmers' Tavern, cutting it down to the second story.

Two young men had been sent up to the roof of this back building just before the crash, for the purpose of shovelling off the snow. One of them named TIMOTHY MURPHY, an Irishman, had just quit work and gone into the third story room for the purpose of writing a letter when the mass of ruins fell upon him, crushing him in a shocking manner. Sometime elapsed before his body could be got out of the ruins. He was found to be perfectly dead. The remaining man narrowly escaped destruction.

The western wall fell upon the back building of the dry goods store and dwelling of JOHN TANGUAY, next door but one above the warehouse. The falling ruins struck the lower story of the back building of Mr. TANGUAY, and dashed in the wall, breaking the furniture in the kitchen and covering the floor with the fragments of the walls. A domestic, named MARGARET WILSON, was in the kitchen, sewing, at the time, and was covered by the rubbish, but she providentially escaped with a few bruises. A large portion of the rear end of the building was thrown out, but this fell without doing any serious damage.

At the time the crash took place the persons in the building who were able to effect their escape, ran out into the street or into the counting-room on the southern end of the second floor; these persons escaped unhurt. It is impossible to ascertain at this time who may have been caught by the falling ruins, and some time must elapse before the rubbish can be sufficiently cleared away to ascertain the entire loss of life. It is known that three men were engaged in unloading one of the cars upon the western track. This car was completely buried in the ruins, and it must inevitably have been broken to pieces, and there is scarcely a hope that the men are not crushed to death.

In consequence of the critical condition of the ruins, the work of removing the rubbish to reach this car is progressing very slowly; great care has to be taken to prevent starting a fresh crash that will bring down the portions of the building that are still standing.

During the height of the excitement a burden car on the Market-street railroad got switched off the track, and ran on to the turn-out in front of the ruined warehouse. The turn-out was crowded with persons, many of whom came near being crushed to death. Fortunately no person was seriously hurt. This event caused a great shouting in the street, and the persons in the warehouse thinking the front was falling, rushed pell-mell into the street, adding to the terror and confusion.

The accident is attributed to the giving way of the floors from the vast quantity of goods stored in the upper stories. The building, which appeared to be very substantial, was erected about two-and-a-half years ago. It is said that the floors have been more heavily laden upon previous occasions. The loss of property must be very heavy.

LATER—THE BODIES NOT YET REACHED.

We have again visited the scene of the disaster in Market-street, and up to 3 o'clock, the time at which we left the spot, the bodies of the three men who are still under the ruins, had not been reached.

The names of the men are JOSEPH MILLER, car agent; MARTIN DONAHOW and JOSEPH CROWLEY, laborers. These, in addition to TIMOTHY MURPHY, who was killed in the tavern next door, make the number of persons who have lost their lives four.

BUSBY & Co. assure us that the building, which was erected especially for them, was put up in the best manner, no expense being spared to make it substantial. They are at a loss to account for the mishap.

The proprietors think the damage to the stock in the warehouse will not exceed $2,000, while the loss on the building itself will probably be about $5,000.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—The person who addressed a letter to the undersigned on the 6th January last, care of E. M. Blatchford, is requested to afford an opportunity for a personal interview. Without this, or further explanation by letter, the matter cannot be properly or satisfactorily arranged. GEORGE L. SCHUYLER, No. 32 Wall-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That application will be made to the Governor of the State of New-York for the pardon of CHARLES ROBERTS, who was convicted at the Court of Sessions in the City and County of New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1853, of burglary in the second degree, and sentenced to be imprisoned in the State Prison at Sing Sing for the term of six years. WEED & KINGSLEY, Attorneys, Albany.

NOTICE.—To tax owners in Morrisania, Melrose, and the adjoining villages. The Collector will be at the Stuyvesant Insurance Office corner Broome-st. and Bowery, to receive Taxes on FRIDAY, Feb. 29, inst., from 10 to 3 o'clock. You are advised to come forward and pay up your Taxes, or the Lots will be advertised for sale. GEO. E. TREMPER, Collector.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Forced to grow in six weeks, by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Broadway; WALDRON, No. 8 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 97 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; [illegible], No. [illegible] South 8th-st., Philadelphia.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Daguerreotypists and Photographers.—All Chemicals warranted pure at most moderate terms. German Bromine, English Hyposulph. Soda, Sublimed Iodine, Salts Gold, Filtering Paper, Nitrate, Acetate and Cyanid Silver, Black and White Varnish, Sulphate Iron, Cyanid Potassium, Acetic, in all quantities, by

Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 29 Maiden-lane.

N. B.—Rare metals, such as Platina, Nickel, Bismuth, Manganese, Cadmium and Antimony; also, all Essential Oils, such as Lemon, Bergamotte, Orange, Peppermint, Sassafras, Wintergreen, &c.

Mercantile Library Association.—The Board of Directors have the pleasure to announce that Hon. EDWARD EVERETT will deliver his address on *The Character of Washington*, at the Academy of Music, on MONDAY EVENING, March 3, at 8 o'clock. Tickets to members 25 cents, if procured at the library, or at the down-town office, No. 3 Nassau-st. To non-members 50 cents.

R. H. TIMPSON, Chairman Lecture Committee.

Mercantile Library Association.—*The Fourth Lecture of Mr. Curtis' Course, will be given* on FRIDAY EVENING next, Feb. 29, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Charlotte Bronte (Currer Bell) and the Position of Women in Modern Fiction.* Tickets 25 cents; can be had at the Library, No. 3 Nassau-st., and at the Door on the evening of the Lecture.

R. H. TIMPSON, Chairman Lecture Committee.

Park Benjamin—Having recovered from his recent illness, will deliver the new edition of his humorous poem on *Fashion*, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on SATURDAY EVENING, March 1. Doors open at 7; lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents each; may be had at ROSS'S bookstore, No. 146 Atlantic-st.; MARSH'S bookstore, No. 175 Atlantic-st.; SANFORD'S bookstore, No. 22 Court-st.; the Librarian of the Athenæum, and at the door.

The New Gridiron, Robinson's Patent. Accomplishes three desiderata:

1. It saves all the gravy, none dropping into the fire.
2. It cooks the steak through without burning the outside.
3. It prevents any smoke in the kitchen or house.

Five sizes, from $2 to $5. Sold at the American and Foreign Patent Agency, No. 79 Duane st., 100 feet east of Broadway.

Influenza, Colds, &c.—So prevalent just now, can be relieved by WM. L. RUSHTON'S Compound Liverwort Paste, which has been used for many years, and is generally prescribed by physicians as a most efficacious remedy. WM. L. RUSHTON'S name is on each box; none genuine without it. RUSHTON'S, only at No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

Wakefield.—The Collectors of Taxes on Wakefield property will be at No. 162 Bowery, on FRIDAY EVENING, for the last time. Each member must pay his tax whether he has his deed or not. The Purchasing Trustee will also be there with the deeds.

CORN'S A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

The Members of the Sigma Phi are earnestly invited to attend the Anniversary of the Society, to be held at the Alpha of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th of March.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—Experienced Protestant and the best class of Catholic help, (with reliable references only,) especially first class cooks, competent nurses, seamstresses, waitresses and thorough servants; also, experienced waiter-men, gardeners and coachmen may now be engaged immediately for gentlemen's families in city and country, at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn. Permanently established under most distinguished patronage.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid, or has no objections to do the housework of a small private family; is a good cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; is competent to do either. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 10 Grove-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable *Protestant young women, in City or country; one is a* good cook, washer and ironer, or general house servant; the other is a nice, tidy chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress. Both are well recommended. Wages moderate. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, to-day or to-morrow.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl to do general housework or chamberwork; has got the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 58½ Downing-st., in the rear, first floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a smart, active boy, 16 years of age, who resides with his parents. Salary not so much an object as employment. Any security given, or capital might be contributed, at 7 per cent. Address E. H., Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very experienced girls, with good City reference—one as a good cook, and to wash and iron in a private family; the other as a first-class waitress. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two young English women; one as cook, or chambermaid and waiter; one as seamstress. Also, by an American girl of 16, and a first class colored cook. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl to do general housework in a private family; understands cooking, washing and ironing. City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. Inquire in the office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant German girl: is a good cook, washer and ironer, and willing to do general housework. Call for two days at No. 223 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer. Also, a good maker of bread if required. Inquire at No. 125 Greenwich-av., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable French woman, lately from Paris, as nurse or seamstress; the best of reference given. Call or address No. 160 East 14th-st.

TO BRICK MAKERS.—The advertiser perfectly understands brick making in all its branches, and being a practical mechanic, can draught and put up the engine and machinery for either tempered or dry clay—wishes to make arrangements for the coming season or a term of years. Reference satisfactory. Address HENRY ROSMAN, Post-Office, New-York.

SHIPPERS OR COMMISSION MERCHANTS.—A boy 15 years old, well educated, writes a fair hand, is quick at figures, and still at school, desires a situation at the above or a kindred business, in a good house where perseverance, honesty, truthfulness will be appreciated. Will reside with his parents. Address ARETAS, *Times* Office.

WANTED—An American woman to take the whole care of four little children, one an infant. One well recommended will find a permanent home and fair remuneration, by calling at No. 361 West 21st-st., near 9th-av., between 5 and 7 o'clock P. M. Applications received until the 7th of March.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WANTED—To learn one of the most beautiful arts in the world, only three weeks discovered; pays from $3 to $5 a day, and is salable in any part of the world, city or country. For terms and specimens of the art apply in person, at office No. 44 Hudson-st.

AGENTS WANTED—For a standard periodical. A first rate chance for a few working canvassers. No new present agents. For particulars address or call upon ORANGE JUDD, No. 189 Water-st., New-York.

MUSIC TEACHER.—A young lady competent to teach the rudiments of piano music is desirous of obtaining a few pupils. A note addressed H. M., at the office of this paper, stating name and residence, will receive immediate attention.

WANTED—An educated and accomplished lady, to take charge of 3 young children (girls, aged 3 to 7) in a western city. Such a person can find a good home, and receive a good salary. Address Box No. 2,141 Post Office, with address and reference.

BOY WANTED.—An active, intelligent boy about 14 or 15 years old, to make himself generally useful in a crockery store. Applicants will address in their own handwriting, giving reference, G. & T., 82 Maiden-lane.

BOY WANTED—About 15 years old; one who understands the oyster and fish business. An American preferred. Apply to WILLIAM KELLY, No. 1,068 Broadway, near 28th-st.

BOY WANTED—In a cloth importing house, 15 to 17 years of age. One residing with his parents preferred. Apply at Nos. 26 and 28 Barclay-st.

SPAULDING, VAIL & FULLER.

BOY WANTED—In a wholesale dry goods store; salary $50 the first year. Address Box No. 781 Post-Office.

WANTED—In a gentleman's family, a cook, nurse, laundress, chambermaid, man waiter, two waiters and groom; English or Scotch preferred; must be Protestant. Apply, from 10 to 2 o'clock, at No. 149 Grand-st., where employer can be seen.

TO CUTTERS.—Wanted, a good general cutter. Apply to H. B. PETTIGREW, No. 1 Astor House, Vesey-st.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—Who can furnish the very best references for character and ability. Address Box No. 1,884 Post-Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Three gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board in a respectable private family. References exchanged. Address (with real name) S. A. W., Times office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Near Wall-st. and South Ferries; two single gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms and partial board. Apply at No. 220 Hicks-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Pleasant rooms may be obtained at No. 28 Livingston-st. The location is desirable and convenient to the ferries. No moving the 1st of May.

SUMMER BOARD WANTED—For a family consisting of a gentleman and wife, three children and servant, at a desirable country residence, within 25 to 50 miles of the City, accessible by railroad or steamboat. Address, with real name, giving particulars of location and terms, Box No. 189, Post-Office.

ROOM TO LET—Without board, pleasantly located near Union-park, in a private family. No other boarders. Terms, including gas and bath, $4 per week. Address M. S. U., Times Office, with real name, &c.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—Gentlemen with their wives, also single gentlemen, may obtain good rooms by applying at 46 Union-square, corner 17th-st. and 4th-av.

LUTHER R. MARSH—Attorney and Counselor, has removed his office to No. 271 Broadway, cor. of Chambers-st., over Shoe and Leather Bank, [illegible] L. R. MARSH.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WINDSOR CASTLE, From which has been dramatized HERNE, THE HUNTER, will be published this morning in one volume. Paper, with eight illustrations.

GET IT AND READ IT.

Price, 50 cents. H. LONG & BROTHER, No. 121 Nassau-st.

And all booksellers.

KNICKERBOCKER FOR MARCH.

ORIGINAL CONTENTS.

Old Habits compared with New.
"The Deluge" of the Editor: An Epistle.
My Campaign Reminiscences: Paper Eleventh.
Stanzas: "Christ is Risen." By W. H. C. HOSMER.
The Camp-Fire. By J. SWIFT.
Eleanor Manton; or, Life-Pictures.
Red-Hot Lines on an Old School-House. By HENRY P. LELAND.
Letters to Ella: Number Six.
Lines: "She Died yet is not Dead."
The Grave of the Unrecorded. By CHARLES D. GARDETTE.
The Observations of Mace Sloper, Esq.
Stanzas: The Parting.
Entrance of the Crimean Heroes into Paris.
Musings of a City Railroad Conductor.
Lines: "We Are not Old."
Reminiscences of Katie and I.
To Dye or not to Dye: That is the Question.
A Capital Paradox: The Speaker.
Fourth Ode of Horace.
Blackstone. By JACQUES MAURICE.
Rhyming Scrawlings.
Literary Notices.

EDITOR'S TABLE:

"Thirty Degrees below Zero:" A Northern Fact.
A Day among the Ice-Lakes.
A Beautiful Composition by General Jackson.
Gossip with Readers and Correspondents.

The KNICKERBOCKER for March may be had THIS DAY of all periodical dealers. Subscription, $3 a year. Single numbers, 25 cents.

S. HUESTON, Publisher, No. 348 Broadway.

5,000 SOLD IN ONE WEEK! 5,000 MORE BINDING! MAKING IN ALL 10,000 COPIES IN TWO WEEKS!

Of the most brilliant and charming romance of the day,

ERNEST LINWOOD.

By the lamented Authoress MRS. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ.

A melancholy interest attaches to this charming volume, its gifted authoress having passed into the silent land without even seeing it in print. Her dying legacy to the world of literature, and the most fascinating and beautiful production of her pen is ERNEST LINWOOD.

FOR SALE BY THE PUBLISHERS JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.

And by all Booksellers.

BE ON HAND FOR YOUNG AMERICA, NO. IX, Containing the First Chapter of BROWN STUDIES.

Also, a capital illustration of the old saying that it is A BAD RULE (of Court) THAT DON'T WORK BOTH WAYS. Besides, cuts, comical and quizzical, and jokes too numerous to mention.

Price, 6¼ cents.

For sale by all News Agents, and by T. W. STRONG, Publisher, No. 98 Nassau-st.

IN PRESS AND TO BE PUBLISHED MARCH 1!

MEN AND TIMES OF THE REVOLUTION; OR, MEMOIRS OF ELKANAH WATSON.

Including Journals of Travels in Europe and America, from 1777 to 1842, with his Correspondence with public men and reminiscences and incidents of the Revolution. Edited by his son, WINSLOW C. WATSON. In one octavo volume of 460 pages. Price $1 50.

DANA & CO., Publishers, No. 381 Broadway, New-York.

BEST CHANCE YET.—Great book sale at No. 200 Bowery, where books can be bought cheaper than at any other place in this City, and with every book you get something else worth from 25 cents to $100. The object is to dispose of a large lot of books now on hand, without regard to cost, in consequence of hard times. Sale to continue only thirty days. FRANKLIN BOOK COMPANY. See sign of Red Flag.

THE NEW-YORK CITIZEN.—JOHN MITCHEL ON "THE FOOTSTEPS OF THE CELT."—The New-York *Citizen* of this week contains a verbatim report (Part I) of Mr. MITCHEL's splendid Lecture on *"The Footsteps of the Celt,"* from his own manuscript. Part 2, being the conclusion, will be published next week. This is the only full report of the Lecture.

REMOVAL.—RIGGINS & KELLOGG, Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers and Blank Book Manufacturers, have removed to the spacious store Nos. 123 and 125 William-st., between John and Fulton.

COAL.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE, ROTUNDA, PARK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1856.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Governors of the Almshouse, at their office, Rotunda, Park, until 3 o'clock P. M. of the 4th of March next, to furnish from 500 to 1,000 tons of best quality white ash stove coal, each ton to consist of 2,240 lbs., and to be delivered from the yards of the contractor to the carts furnished by the Department, (under inspection of a person appointed by the Governors,) in such quantities as may be required for distribution; if afloat, to be delivered at Bellevue Hospital, foot of 26th-st., East River, to the carts provided for that purpose, free of expense, and proposals to be addressed to the Committee on Supplies, Rotunda, Park, where further information can be obtained.

LIVERPOOL ORREL COAL—Afloat, discharging from ship *Enterprise*, a cargo of Halliburton's orrel coal, imported for family use and for sale at the lowest market price, delivered direct from the ship. Also, for sale, Peach Orchard, Lehigh, Cumberland and Cannel coals.

HENRY REEVE, cor. Canal and Centre, and cor. Jane and West sts.

ENGLISH CANNEL AND ORREL COALS—Of the best quality, delivered in any part of this City or Brooklyn by SAMUEL THOMPSON'S NEPHEW, No. 275 Pearl-st. Yards—No. 43 Gold-st. between Fulton and John-sts.; corner 7th-av. and 21st-st.; corner Rivington and Suffolk-sts. Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

ANTHRACITE COAL—Best quality red and white ash of all kinds and sizes constantly on hand and for sale by SAMUEL THOMPSON'S NEPHEW, No. 275 Pearl-st.

Yards—No. 43 Gold-st., between Fulton and John sts.; corner 7th-av. and 21st-st.; corner Rivington and Suffolk sts.

BRECKENRIDGE COAL.—A small supply of this celebrated coal is now being received, and will be sold at $15 per ton, delivered, or $14 taken from yard. Orders left at No. 2 Wall-st., (THOMPSON's office,) or at the yard, corner of 17th-st. and 8th-av. Call and see it burn at either place. E. L. SNOW, Coal dealer.

COAL.—A quantity of best Peach Orchard Stove at lowest market price, by HENRY ROBINSON, No. 338 Front-st. and 14th-st., near Avenue B.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the following provisions of an Ordinance passed by the Common Council, relative to Pawnbrokers, will be rigidly enforced, and that hereafter all complaints made for the violation of the same will be immediately sent to the Corporation Attorney for prosecution.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

SECTIONS 1, 2 and 3. All persons exercising or carrying on the business of a Pawnbroker, shall obtain from the Mayor, under his hand and seal, a license for the same, and enter into a recognizance with two sufficient sureties to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, conditioned for the due observance of all such ordinances of the Common Council as may be in force respecting Pawnbrokers, at any time during the continuance of such license.

SEC. 4. Every Pawnbroker shall keep a book, in which shall be fairly written, at the time of each loan, an accurate account and description of the goods, article or thing pawned, the amount of money loaned thereon, the time of pledging the same, the rate of interest to be paid on such loan, and the name and residence of the person pawning or pledging the said goods, article or thing.

SEC. 5. Every pawnbroker shall, at the time of each loan, deliver to the person pawning or pledging any goods, article or thing, a memorandum or note, signed by him or her, containing the substance of the entry required to be made in his or her book, by the last preceding section; and no charge shall be made or received by any pawnbroker, for any such entry, memorandum or note.

SEC. 6. The said book shall, at all reasonable times, be opened to the inspection of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Assistants, and special justices, for preserving the peace of the City of New-York, or any or either of them, or of any person who shall be duly authorized in writing for that purpose, by any or either of them, and who shall exhibit such written authority to such pawnbroker.

SEC. 7. Every pawnbroker who shall violate, or neglect, or refuse to comply with any or either of the provisions of the fourth, fifth or sixth section of this title, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 8. No Pawnbroker shall ask, demand or receive any greater rate of interest than twenty-five per cent. per annum, upon any loan not exceeding the sum of twenty-five dollars; or than 7 per cent. per annum upon any loan exceeding the sum of twenty-five dollars, under the penalty of one hundred dollars for every such offence.

SEC. 9. No Pawnbroker shall sell any pawn or pledge until the same shall have remained one year in his or her possession, and all such sales shall be at public auction and not otherwise, and shall be made or conducted by such auctioneer as shall be approved of for that purpose by the Mayor of the City of New-York.

SEC. 10. Notice of every such sale shall be published for at least twelve days previous thereto, in one or more of the daily newspapers printed in the City of New-York; and such notice shall specify the time and place at which such sale is to take place, the name of the auctioneer by whom the same is to be conducted, and a description of the goods or articles to be sold.

SEC. 11. The surplus money, if any, arising from any such sale, after deducting the amount of the loan, the interest then due on the same, and the expenses of the advertisement and sale, shall be paid over by the Pawnbroker to the person who would be entitled to redeem the pledge in case no such sale had taken place.

SEC. 12. No Pawnbroker shall make any loan on the separate or divided part or parts of any one article or thing, and which article or thing shall have been offered entire or collectively to him or her, by way of pawn or pledge.

SEC. 13. No Pawnbroker shall, under any pretence whatever, purchase or buy any second-hand furniture, metals or cloths, or any other article or thing whatever, offered to him or her as a pawn or pledge.

SEC. 14. Every Pawnbroker who shall violate, or neglect, or refuse to comply with any or either of the provisions of the eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth or thirteenth section of this title, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES—They improve vision. Suit for life. Near and distant objects seen distinctly through one pair. FRANKS Patentee, No. 1 Park-row, opposite Astor House. Open 8 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

COLUMBIAN PEITHOLOGIAN SOCIETY.—Whereas, The semi-centennial anniversary of the COLUMBIAN PEITHOLOGIAN SOCIETY is near at hand, and

Whereas, It is of the utmost importance that it should be celebrated in a manner worthy of the dignity and character of this Society, therefore,

Resolved, That a meeting of all the graduate members of the Society be called by the President, to plan and decide upon a suitable celebration. Such meeting to take place upon the 4th day of March next, in the Chapel of Columbia College, at 4 P. M.

W. COX, Secretary. G. H. MORRIS, President.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY LIBRARY.—By order of the Committee of shareholders, there will be a meeting of the shareholders and other friends of the New-York Society Library, at the large chapel of the New-York University, Washington-square, on SATURDAY, March 1, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D. will preside, and addresses will be made by several gentlemen well known to the pulpit, the bar, and the reading community of New-York.

All interested in the diffusion of knowledge and in the public institutions of New-York are invited to attend.

THE BIBLE THE FOUNDATION OF THE EMPIRE OF OBEDIENCE TO GOD.—At the Broadway Tabernacle on MONDAY EVENING next, March 3, will be presented the subject of printing the Holy Scriptures, in newspaper form, for those not otherwise furnished with Bible truth. Some Five Points children will sing and speak Scripture pieces and prologues. Admission free. (Signed) E. W. ALLEN, Of the Five Points Gospel Union Mission, No. 48 Baxter-st.

JAPAN AND THE JAPANESE.—Dr. BETTELHEIM's first Lecture will be delivered in Hope Chapel, No. 718 Broadway, THIS EVENING. His long residence in Southern Japan enables him to impart information that cannot otherwise be obtained. A native of the Loo Choo Islands will be present. Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the door.

THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY—Of the FRANKLIN DEBATING ASSOCIATION will take place at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb 29, 1856. Exercises will consist of addresses, essays, poems, oration and debate. Music by Dodworth's Cornet Band and the Æolian Glee Club. Tickets 25 cents each, to be had at the door.

NOTICE.—There will be an Annual Meeting of the members of the CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, at their rooms, No 11 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, at 7½ o'clock FRIDAY EVENING.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000.—A CHANCE—To make $10,000 by investing $5,000—one undivided sixth part of the interest in the Rotary Smoothing Iron Company, Messrs. FAIRBANK & CO., Agents, and large owners in the Company. For sale, on application for two days, at the *Inventor* Office. LOW, HASKELL & CO., No. 271 Broadway, third floor, New-York.

$3,000 TO $5,000.—PARTNER WANTED—In a Merchant Tailoring establishment in Broadway. A practical Tailor, with the above capital and good business connection, will find this a profitable investment. Address, with real name, MERCHANT TAILOR, *Times* Office. All communications strictly confidential.

$2,000 PARTNER WANTED—In an established business in this City; pay from $4,000 to $6,000 per annum. An active business man desiring a permanent, safe and reliable business, will find it worthy of investigation. References exchanged. Address E. L. & CO., *Times* Office, with name, &c.

$12,000.—A THIRD PARTNER WANTED—In a long established and prosperous mercantile house, favorably and permanently located in this City. No notice taken of anonymous communications, but all responses will be treated confidentially. Address Box No. 3,809 Post-Office.

$1,000 TO $1,500.—The advertiser, a steady business man, wishes to invest the above amount in some safe business, or would accept a situation and loan the amount to his employer. References exchanged. Address FIDELITY, *Times* Office. No agents need apply.

FOR SALE—The furniture and good-will of a select boarding-house, pleasantly located in West 14th-st.; rent is low, advantages considered, and a full complement of boarders at present in the house. Terms, cash. Apply at No. 201 West 14th-st.

COAL YARD FOR SALE.—The lease, good will and fixtures of Coal-yard Nos. 486 and 488 6th-av. An old stand. Lease 8 years to run. Rent low.

INSTRUCTION.

TO PARENTS WHO WOULD INSURE THE EDUCATION OF THEIR CHILDREN.—A teacher, graduate of College, and posted in Belles Lettres, Mathematics, and all the departments of the English, French, Latin and Greek languages, would devote one or two hours each evening preparing boys for their classes, and thereby insuring their progress. Terms very moderate; references of the highest order. Address, COLLEGE, *Times* Office.

SELECT SCHOOL—For boys, at No. 7 West 15th-st.; a thorough education (Classical and English) is imparted under a system of steady and exact discipline. The mode of teaching is mild but decided, appealing to the affections, while steadily training the intellect,—a system which not only imparts knowledge, but greatly enhances its value.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 806 Broadway, New-York, and No. 127 Montague-place, Brooklyn, will continue open until the 1st of June, enabling those who commence at the present time to complete a full quarter. The classes are so arranged that beginners can enter at any time with equal advantage.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—A recent graduate of Harvard University would like a situation as private tutor. He will receive at his rooms a few pupils, who may desire to prepare for college. The most ample and satisfactory reference given, both from this City and the University. Address INSTRUCTOR, *Times* Office.

A FEW VACANCIES—Have unexpectedly occurred in a small and strictly family school in the vicinity of New-York. Parents desirous of placing their daughters where they will find a pleasant home and judicious training, may find it desirable to address D. D., office of this paper.

LAST DAY.—Mr. GOLDSMITH will receive new pupils THIS DAY, Feb. 29, for the nominal sum of $3 for the course. Private lessons given, Double Entry Book-keeping thoroughly taught.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway, and No. 277 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

ALLAN IRVING, PROFESSOR OF SINGING—So celebrated for his method of strengthening and cultivating the voice, in the modern Italian style of singing, has a few hours in the week disengaged. For terms, apply at his residence, No. 5 University place.

JOSEPH BARKER—Lectures again THIS EVENING, Feb. 29, in Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock. Subject:—*The Alleged Evidences of the Divine Authority of the Bible.* Admission 12½ cents. Mr. BARKER invites discussion.

FRENCH LANGUAGE TAUGHT—By Mme. BORREL, (from Paris.) Class for young ladies in the AFTERNOON; private lessons given. Terms moderate. No. 209 3d-av.

THE SPRING TERM OF—Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies commenced Feb. 4, at 4 West 37th-st., 2 doors from 5th-av.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE, OR COAL OIL.—SECURED BY PATENTS.—The undersigned beg leave to call the attention of the public to the annexed certificate of E. N. KENT, Esq., Chemist, as a perfect answer to the new universal question, *"What shall we use for light?"*

AUSTENS, Agents of the North American Kerosene Co., No 57 Beaver-st., New-York.

LABORATORY, No. 116 John-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1856.

The North American Kerosene Company:

GENTLEMEN: I have made a careful photometrical examination of your Kerosene Oil, in comparison with the various kinds of oil, burning fluids and coal gas in use in this country, with the following results:

MATERIAL.	LAMP.	Intensity of Light.	Consumption by weight.	Specific Gravity.	Consumption by measure.	Quantity Light for equal mass of oil.	Retail Price of the Oil per gallon.	Cost of an equal amount of light.
Kerosene.	Kerosene.	12.669	475	845	562	2.435	1 00	$4 10
Camphene.	Camphene.	5.625	377	870	433	1.299	63	4 85
Sylvic Oil.	Rosin Oil.	1.190	140	970	144	826	50	6 05
Rapeseed Oil.	Mechanical.	5.939	330	920	357	1.660	1 50	9 00
Whale Oil.	Solar.	1.909	211	925	227	852	1 00	12 00
Lard Oil.	Solar.	1.640	212	915	232	706	1 25	17 70
Sperm Oil.	Solar.	2.025	210	880	238	850	2 25	26 47
Burning Fluid	Large Wick.	563	154	835	184	300	67	39 00

MATERIAL.	Intensity of Light.	Consumption per hour.	Consump. Gas equal to intensity of oil.	Retail price of materials.	Cost of a light same intensity per hour.
Kerosene Oil.	12.669	1,200 grs.		$1 per gal.	2.44 of 1 c.
Coal Gas.	4.970	5 C. ft.	12.75 C. ft.	$3 per M.	4.12 of 1 c.

From the above statement, it will be seen that Kerosene produces the most light, at the least cost, and that Burning Fluid produces the least light at the greatest cost.

I have also made a careful analysis of your Kerosene Oil, and find it to be remarkably pure and free from all substances which would otherwise render it unfit for burning in lamps. When thus purified by the process now in use, it is not explosive, even when heated to 212° F., and being much less volatile than camphene, it is not liable to smoke.

In view of the above facts, I am sanguine that your "Purified Kerosene" is destined to supersede all other oils or burning fluids, as a source of light for artificial illumination, and would recommend it as the most valuable material for that purpose with which I am acquainted.

Very respectfully, your obd't. serv't., EDWARD N. KENT, Chemist.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Warranted very pure and to burn as long as sperm and very brightly; being unusually free from impurity, it will never crust the wick; is entirely free from gum and very superior for machinery. In barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. The only agent of this make,

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP—It is well known, cures PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depot, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway. Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

DRY GOODS.

ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY, THE EARLIEST DISPOSAL, AT EVERY SACRIFICE, OF THE REMAINING STOCK OF RICH FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

REMSEN & DINGEE, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

The coming week must witness the close of business in the general clearing out of this extensive stock of RICH DRESS GOODS.

Housekeepers will also find an unsurpassed selection of the greatest variety of PURE IRISH LINENS, COTTONS, AND OTHER WHITE GOODS.

It would be useless to reiterate the great sacrifice already made to DISPOSE OF THIS ENTIRE STOCK, as the past three weeks have convinced the greatest skeptic. The profession of immense REDUCTION IN PRICES, has been more than realized, and a still greater and LAST REDUCTION FOR THE COMING WEEK, will close the business FOR THE SEASON.

REMSEN & DINGEE, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door below 14th-st.

BARTHOLOMEW'S ASSIGNMENT. GREAT BROADWAY CALAMITY. AT THE NEW MOURNING STORE, No. 551 Broadway. CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE OF MOURNING GOODS. UNPARALLELED SACRIFICE OF PROPERTY. UNHEARD-OF BARGAINS. THE ENTIRE STOCK TO BE DISPOSED OF WITHOUT REGARD TO ORIGINAL COST! TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

Imported expressly for this house before the Assignment, are arriving by every steamer, and will be SOLD AT AN ENORMOUS REDUCTION!

WM. JACKSON, Successor to C. F. BARTHOLOMEW, New Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, Between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER! NO. XIII.

ISSUED TO-MORROW, MARCH 1, CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS:

Magnificent full-page engraving of the U. S. Screw Steam-Frigate *Niagara*, as she appeared before she was launched.
Large engraving representing the Launch.
Portrait of George Steers, the builder.
Miss Annie O'Donnell naming the *Niagara*.
Scene following the Launch, gathering the floating timber.
Interior of the New Methodist Church, Newark, New-Jersey.
Portrait of the Pastor, Rev. H. Cox.
Portrait of Bishop Simpson, D.D., Bishop of the M. E. Church.
Portrait of G. F. Pierce, D.D., Bishop of the M. E. Church, South.
Sketch from the Procession of the O. U. A., as it passed up Broadway, Feb. 22, 1856.
Portrait of Gen. John A. Quitman, of Miss.
Portrait of Col. J. L. Orr, of S. C.—Orator at St. Tammany, Feb. 22, 1856.
Turkish Ladies abroad.
Pilgrims of Mecca.
Street in Athens, Kingdom of Greece.
Costume of French Troops engaged in the Crimean war.
French Expedition to the Corea Archipelago—Eight spirited Views and all the News of the week.
Chess, by an experienced Editor.
Continuation of the thrilling Romance, "THE LAST OF HIS RACE."

The trade supplied by ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 103 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 20 Clarke-st., Chicago.

Price 10 cents, or $4 per year.

Office, Nos. 12 and 14 Spruce-st., New-York. For sale at all News Depots.

CLOSING PRICES. THE LAST REDUCTION, AND TIME LIMITED. THIS WEEK ONLY. A. G. COLBY, No. 269 Grand-st., WILL OFFER

Rich Plaid Silks, (slightly wet.)
Rich Saxony Wool Plaids, (slightly wet.)
Rich Paramettas, double widths, (slightly wet.)
Rich Wool Plaid Shawls, (slightly wet.)

HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS Of Every Description.

400 pairs Wool Blankets, from $1 25 to $4.
1,000 Marseilles Counterpanes, at $2, worth $5.
500 pieces Pure Irish Linen Shirting, at 2s. per yard.
1,000 pieces Linen Damask Diaper Cloths.
1,000 dozen Snow-drop Linen Napkins, at $1 50 per doz.
500 pieces Scotch Diaper, all Linen, at 10s. and 12s.
500 pieces Linen Sheeting, 10x4 wide.
1,000 pieces Hukaback Toweling, at 8 and 10 cents per yd.

Also, a general assortment of Cotton and Wool Flannels, Cloths and Cassimeres, Hosiery, &c., &c., &c.

All sold as Wet Goods, but warranted perfect.

L. H. MOORE & CO., No. 122 BROADWAY,

Have in store, and are daily receiving from auction and other sources, their Spring supply of FANCY SILK GOODS,

Consisting in part of an extensive assortment of RICH FIGURED HAT, CAP and TRIMMING RIBBONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, English, French and German Black and White SILK TRIMMING LACES, FRENCH CORSETS, EMBROIDERIES, CURTAIN DRAPERIES in LACE and MUSLIN, STRAW GOODS, Every variety of TUSCAN, FLORENCE, LACE, BLOND, PEDAL, RUTLAND, SPLIT STRAW HATS.

The attention of all cash buyers is invited to an examination of our Stock, which is all marked plainly in figures, and is offered at FIVE PER CENT. advance, and will be constantly replenished throughout the season.

SPRING GOODS. S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. Will open on MONDAY, Feb. 25, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PARIS DRESS GOODS, CONSISTING OF RICH DRESS SILKS, CHALLIE DE LAINES, FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS, GINGHAMS, &c., &c.

Also, a large stock of Plain and Embroidered CANTON CRAPE SHAWLS, Which they are offering at low prices.

COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

OPENING OF SPRING MANTILLAS.

The subscriber has just opened his new styles of SPRING MANTILLAS.

The assortment is unsurpassed, both in richness and variety, embracing rich and elegant styles of Paris-made lace and silk goods, in entirely new patterns.

Buyers from all sections are requested to call and examine the stock, as they will be offered at *low prices* and on the most favorable terms. E. S. MILLS, Nos. 30 and 32 Chambers-st.

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, &c.

The public will please bear in mind that the genuine goods are always sealed with the full signature of the firm, viz.: "RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN."

J. BULLOCKE & J. S. LOCKE, Agents, No. 36 Pine-st., New-York.

SPRING FASHIONS.—Ladies take notice.—Grand opening of Patterns of all the best Spring fashions for ladies' and children's apparel, on SATURDAY, March 1, at Mme. DEMOREST'S Emporium of Fashions, No. 375 Broadway. The most extensive and brilliant display ever offered. The latest styles of waist patterns cut to fit the form.

COTTON BATTING, BLACK AND WHITE WADDING, &c.—Cotton batts, good, fine, and superfine, put up in parcels to suit the City and country trade. Black and white wadding, patent yarn, wick and cotton twine. The public are respectfully invited by THOS. GWYNNE, No. 22 Cedar-st.

MOSQUITO NETTINGS.—The subscriber is now receiving the above goods from the different manufacturers, and will dispose of them on liberal terms for cash or City acceptance. The public are respectfully invited by THOS. GWYNNE, No. 22 Cedar-st.

SEWING MACHINE SILK AND TWIST.—The Piedmont lages twist, in black and colors, the best in use, for sale. THOMAS THORP, Sole Agent, No. 67 Liberty-st.

ROBES—In Silk Grenadine, Barege, Mousseline de Laine, Organdie, Jaconet, Calico, &c., &c., at retail. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., No. 62 Canal-st.

YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—For all ages, from three to twenty years, at wholesale. J. B. CLOSE, BAILEY & CO., No. 4 Park-place, N. Y.

REMOVAL.

MITCHELL, BAILEY & CO.—Have removed their stock of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures from No. 35 John-st. to No. 526 Broadway, opposite corner from St. Nicholas, Prescott and Collamore Hotels.

SLOTE & JAMES—Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, have removed to No. 93 Fulton-st., (near William,) opposite the late store.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE WANTED.—Persons desirous of selling a complete set of good furniture, little used, for a middle-sized house, may find a purchaser. Address S., Box No. 699, lower Post-Office.

GAS APPARATUS AFTER THE PATENT OF THE MARYLAND PORTABLE GAS COMPANY.—C. B. WOODWORTH & CO. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying to C. B. WOODWORTH & CO., No. 54 Wall-st., N. Y.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN—By local application to the gum. No ether, chloroform or drugs used. Mode of application invented by C. B. PUTNAM, Dentist, No. [illegible] Bond-st.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S [illegible]—GRAND [illegible] CONCERT [illegible] EVENING, March 1 [illegible], which, with tickets, will be at the [illegible].

BURTON'S CHAMBERS-STREET THEATRE.—FRIDAY—THREE COMIC PIECES. The comedy of GOING TO THE MILL, with the celebrated Mr. C. HOWARD, Mr. [illegible], Mrs. BRADLEY, Mrs. HUGHES. The Farce of URGENT PRIVATE AFFAIRS, with Mr. BURTON and Mr. SETCHELL. The laughable extravaganza of WANTED—ONE THOUSAND MILLINERS. Jog Bags and Madame Vanderpants.... Mr. Burton. To-morrow the Shakspearean comedy of A WINTER'S TALE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performances to commence at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Feb. 29, 1856, will be presented, the Drama entitled THE KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE. Captain Cozens...Mr. Lester | Tom Tittler...Mr. [illegible]; Mr. Smith...Mr. Brougham | [illegible]; Leonard D'Arcy...Mr. Dyott | [illegible]. To conclude with the Comedietta of TO OBLIGE BENSON.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee; W. A. [illegible]. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7 precisely. THIS EVENING, Feb. 29, [illegible] night of HERNE, THE HUNTER. Herne, the Hunter...Mr. [illegible]; Henry VIII., King of England...Mr. [illegible]; Duke of Richmond...Mr. A. H. [illegible]; Duke of Suffolk...Mr. [illegible]; Mabel Lynwood, daughter of Tristan...[illegible].

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES—Late THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE, BROADWAY. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performances commence at 7½ o'clock precisely. THIS EVENING, Feb. 29, the performances will commence with the Play of SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. Young Marlow, Mr. Jordan | Miss Hardcastle, Miss Keene; Tony Lumpkin, Mr. Johnston | Miss Neville, Miss Reignolds. To conclude with NOVELTY.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, Feb. 29, will be presented C. W. Taylor's Grand Equestrian Burlesque, entitled HERNE, THE HUMBUG. Herne, the Humbug........G. L. Fox; Queen Katharine........Miss Hathaway. To be followed by MAGIC PILLS. To conclude with THE ICE WITCH.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THIS (Friday,) Feb. 29, EVENING at 7½ o'clock, the popular and domestic drama of THE LIMERICK MAN. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the farce of MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE, and that of RAISING THE WIND. The sublime and thrilling spectacle, the PERFORMANCE IN THE DEN OF LIONS, will take place at 3½ and 7 P. M. Admittance 25 cents. Children under ten, 12½ cents.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—FOURTEENTH SEASON, 1856.—The third Concert will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, March 1, 1856, at Niblo's Garden. The following distinguished artists have, in the kindest manner volunteered their services: Mr. J. BURKE, (solo violin,) and Mr. R. HOFFMAN, (solo piano.) Conductor, Mr. C. BERGMANN.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Subscribing, associate and professional members are requested to purchase their extra tickets on or before the day of the Concert at the usual places, in order to avoid unnecessary delay and trouble at the door on the evening of the performance.

To accommodate the members, doors will be opened at 6½ o'clock. Commencement at 8 o'clock, P. M. By order. [illegible], Secretary.

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS.—No. 446 Broadway.—FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 29.—GREAT FRENCH ENTERTAINMENT—Complimentary benefit to Mr. GUSTAVE NAQUET, who will give a lecture on the "Life and Genius of Rachel." The celebrated pianist M. GOTTSCHALK will perform two of his most popular compositions; and, with Mr. Paine's permission, Signor GIULIO will sing the great Cavatina for Baritone from "La Favorita," and two French and Italian songs. To conclude with Musset's elegant comedy, [illegible], acted by Mlle. DUREY and Mlle. BRIARD, late of the Rachel troupe, and M. LEON PATRE, from the Vaudeville of Paris.

Doors open at 6¾; the lecture to begin at 7½. Admission 50 cents.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—No. 539 BROADWAY.—EVERY EVENING this week the Musical Burletta of the [illegible], introducing several original musical compositions. Also the celebrated duet from "Linda." Preceding the piece, NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Commencing at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents. NOTICE.—BUCKLEY'S FOURTH SUBSCRIPTION GIFT TICKETS are received for the admission of four persons to our entertainments. For sale at the Box Office, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., daily. Price $1—or 11 for $10.

AN EXCURSION TO CHINA AND JAPAN FOR 25 CENTS.—Reopened on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst. at 3½ P. M., at the Broadway Athenæum, No. 654 Broadway. Doors open at 7; panorama to start at 7½ P. M. Two afternoon trips on WEDNESDAYS at 3 P. M. and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M. Conductors, G. WEST & WM. HEINE. The Athenæum was fitted up purposely for those beautiful panoramic paintings. Call and see them.

PAUL JULIEN'S BENEFIT AND FAREWELL CONCERT—Will take place at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, March 3, when he will be assisted by ADELINA PATTI, the extraordinary young vocalist; AUG. GOCKEL, the celebrated pianist, and M. SARILLI, the eminent baritone. Tickets 50 cents, and programmes at the music stores.

HERNE THE HUMBUG.—The most intensive Burlesque ever written, and with it the grand Pantomime of the MAGIC PILLS, are to be performed every night this week, at the National Theatre, and on SATURDAY AFTERNOON next. Ladies must remember this will be the first daylight performance of the MAGIC PILLS.

THE CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM—Numbering upwards of eleven hundred objects, with several recent additions, is the most popular exhibition in the City. Open day and evening, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

LAST WEEK OF THE MAMMOTH PANORAMA OF CALIFORNIA—At Hope Chapel, as it will be exhibited at Washington Hall, Newark, on and after Tuesday, March 4. Tickets 25 cents. Lecture by the celebrated lecturer and traveler, J. W. CLIFFORD, Esq.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—This beautiful building contains various objects of interest—ancient gobelin tapestry, a gallery of paintings, rare and valuable statuary, besides agricultural implements and machinery. It will remain open until further notice.

HERNE THE HUMBUG—And the grand Pantomime of the MAGIC PILLS, are to be performed at PURDY'S National Theatre on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock; also, every evening during this week.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

NAPANOCH SALISBURY HAMMERED IRON—Made from Salisbury cold blast pig, and scheduled with charcoal. This iron is warranted of extraordinary strength and quality, and is unsurpassed by any other iron made. Orders received for shafts, and other shapes for locomotives and other work; sizes ¾ to 8 inch square, in store, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Co. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

BOILER FOR SALE—A ten horse horizontal tubular boiler, complete in every respect; weight, 2,900 pounds; safe at 140 pounds pressure. Also, a Worthington Steam Pump; together, well adapted as a Steam Fire Engine. C. W. COPELAND, 74 Broadway.

ADIRONDACK IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Cold blast, charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondack Iron Company. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON—For car-wheels and work requiring very superior iron. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, fine, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government brand and weight on each bag. ICHABOE GUANO, (by brig *Wave Spirit*.) SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME. BONE-DUST. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., cor. Fulton, N. Y.

TO DEALERS IN FANCY ARTICLES.—LUBIN'S Extracts, Soaps, Pomades, Toilet Powder. LOW'S Brown and White Windsor Soap. LOW'S Honey Tablets, Ox Marrow, Pomatum, &c. CLEAVER'S Honey Soap, Shaving Cream, [illegible]. HAIR GLOVES, Hair Straps, Rubbers, &c. BRUSHES, English and French Tooth, Nail, Cloth. TURKISH TOWELS, Toweling, Dusters, Combs. SPONGES, a large assortment, fine, bathing, &c. ENGLISH, FRENCH and GERMAN Perfumery, &c. Imported and for sale wholesale at low prices by SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., No. 170 William-st., corner Beekman-st.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS. 75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER, ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot, at HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 120 West Broadway.

A FEW DOLLARS PAID OCCASIONALLY FOR PRINTING is the secret of the success of many of our merchants, storekeepers, &c. Those who have not yet availed themselves of the plan of making their business known, can do so at a trifling expense, by calling at THOMAS E. SUTTON'S Job and Card Printing Office, No. 163 Fulton-st.

GAS AND WATER.—Gas Fitting and Plumbing promptly done and reliable. Plumbing in all its branches, for City and country. Gas Works erected for Towns and Cities. [illegible] JOHN JOHNSON & [illegible], factory, No. 111 East 18th-st. [illegible]. Works No. 66 East 23d-st. [illegible] Tuckahoe Station, 96 acres, for sale or exchange.

[illegible]

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times: [illegible]

By John H. Whitaker, Esq., M. D., of [illegible] [illegible] of Dublin and London, and F. R. C. of Physicians in Edinburgh. [illegible] University of New-York [illegible] New-York Medical College, [illegible] Margaret, eldest daughter of the late [illegible] Beatty, Esq., of Santa Cruz, [illegible]

The Elm City started from New-York City at 8 A. M. on Tuesday, and arrived at New-Haven at [illegible] "Honor to whom honor is due."

The O. S. Church in Yorkville (upper part of New-York City) are making an effort to erect an edifice, and the Presbytery have granted the pastor, Rev. E. C. [illegible], a leave of absence of three months to promote the enterprise.

Bargemen Dismissed.

The following is from the Staten Island Chronicle:

QUARANTINE, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1856.

A. B. Vanderbilt, Esq., and David McLean, Esq.—Dear Sirs: I am very sorry to learn that you have been recently convicted of the crimes of riotous conduct, and an attempt to interfere with the purity of the Elective Franchise, by unlawfully meddling with the ballot-boxes, at the recent town election at Castleton, County of Richmond.

I very much disapprove of the acts above referred to, and cannot consent that the public shall think that I sanction the same in the least. I am therefore compelled, out of respect to myself, and especially out of regard to the office which I have the honor to hold, to say to you, that on and after the first of March next your places as bargemen in the "Health Officer's boat" will be vacant.

Truly yours, R. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.

Another Meeting about Flour Inspection.

A meeting assembled at noon, yesterday, at the office of Isaac H. Reed, Esq., No. 4 State-street, in response to the following call published in our last:

"A meeting of the Dealers, Receivers and Exporters of Flour and Meal, who are desirous of obtaining a responsible and reliable standard of inspection, and of establishing grades which shall not be inferior to corresponding grades in the Cities of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New-Orleans, will be held at No. 4 State-street, Thursday, 28th inst., (to-day,) at 12 M."

The attendance was large, and included many of our leading merchants. Being all in favor of the object of the meeting, the utmost harmony characterized the proceedings.

At about 12½ o'clock the meeting was organized, —E. H. White, Esq., having been unanimously chosen to officiate as Chairman.

E. H. White, Esq., moved that Isaac H. Reed, Esq., be elected Secretary.

Mr. Reed declined the nomination on the ground that it would be more judicious and conciliatory to appoint new men to act as officers,—rather than reelect those gentlemen who had occupied a somewhat conspicuous position, in connection with the apparently disastrous movement so singularly rejected on Tuesday last. [Applause.]

P. H. Hoar, Esq., was next nominated, but he asked to be excused, as he could not conveniently serve as Secretary, on account of the weakness of his sight.

Mr. White asked Mr. Reed if he were reluctant to serve as Secretary?

Mr. Reed replied that his only reason for declining the nomination was that which he had already advanced; and as this did not seem sufficient to [illegible], he had no other objection to acting as Secretary. His nomination was then duly seconded and unanimously carried.

It was moved and seconded, that the call for the meeting be now read. This motion was carried without dissent.

The Secretary read the call, as it was given in the Times. The names attached to the call were not read, as it was considered unnecessary, to repeat what had become familiar to all present,—through the Times and other City papers.

Mr. White offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That for carrying into effect the purpose for which this meeting was called, an association be formed, to be composed of the individuals and firms subscribing, or who may wish to subscribe hereafter, to said call.

Alfred [illegible], Esq., seconded this resolution.

It was then put and carried unanimously.

[illegible]

The Chairman said he had not the original draft of the call with him, but any one inclined to sign might call at his office, No. 21 South-street, and do so.

The Chairman thought it would be consulting the wishes of the meeting by taking a vote on the resolution offered by Mr. Reed and seconded by Mr. Green. A vote was accordingly taken, and the resolution declared to have been carried without dissent.

Mr. White moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the Chairman to draft a Constitution and By-laws for the more complete formation and government of the Association. Also, a system for the inspection of Flour and Meal, to be reported at a future meeting,—such meeting to be called by the Chairman.

This motion was duly seconded and carried unanimously.

Mr. Holt suggested that the next meeting be held on the Corn Exchange, so as to secure a full attendance of all interested in the subject.

A. Kemp, Esq., observed it would be right to complete the organization before venturing to assemble where it had been so lately and so oddly decided they had no right, either as individuals, or in a body, to interfere with the system of Flour and Meal inspection. He did not want to have the present movement prematurely exposed to those, whom he had no hesitation in describing as the factionists who created the disturbance on Tuesday last. He was under the impression that some of these were bitterly opposed to the establishment of anything like a fair system of inspection.

Mr. White hoped Mr. Kemp would let "by-gones be by-gones." [Applause.]

Mr. Kemp was quite willing to do this; but after winning the battle, he thought it would be very odd if the friends of reform would allow themselves to be undone by diplomacy. [Applause and laughter.]

Mr. White moved that the Chairman be empowered to appoint a Committee of five to carry out the object of his last resolution. This motion, having been duly seconded, was put and carried unanimously.

The Chairman nominated on this Committee the following gentlemen: E. H. White, John J. Kingsford, David Dows, Henry Rowland, and John B. Wright.

On motion, the names of the Chairman and Secretary were added to this Committee.

Mr. White told the meeting that the Chairman wished to have the friends of the inspection reform understand, that they need not dread that those hitherto opposed to the measure would hereafter offer it any serious resistance. The Chairman, as well as other gentlemen present, had witnessed the gratifying change of feeling manifested in regard to the matter, on the Corn Exchange, during the forenoon. Some of the heretofore most uncompromising opponents of the establishment of a reliable system of inspection, had requested permission to sign the call for this meeting. They had likewise expressed a strong desire to have it held on the Corn Exchange, believing that its object would be now generally approved of; and they professed readiness to sustain a trustworthy standard of inspection. The Chairman confidently hoped that all interested in the flour and meal business would ultimately follow this laudable example.

Mr. White moved an adjournment. He also moved that those gentlemen present proceed to the Corn Exchange, and if they should find any of their opponents there, to give them the right hand of fellowship. [Applause.]

The motion to adjourn was duly seconded and carried, and at 1 P. M. the meeting dissolved.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, Feb. 28—6 P. M.

ASHES—Rule about the same.

COFFEE—Holders are firm, but the demand is not active. Prices exhibit no alteration of importance. The sales since our last embrace about 100 pkgs. Java, at 14½c.; 50 bags Maracaibo, at 12¼c.; and 800 Rio, in lots, at 11¾c.@12¼c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—The market is rather brisker, but otherwise without essential variation, a fair business having been transacted to-day at about 10¼c.@10⅜c. for middling Upland; 10⅝c.@10¾c. for do. Gulf, ℔ ℔.; and proportionate figures for other qualities, ℔ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands, of desirable quality, are in improved request at strengthening prices, with sales reported since our last of about 10,000 bbls., mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Inferior to good Ordinary State	$6 75	@	$6 87½
Straight State	6 87½	@	7 00
Favorite and Extra State	7 00	@	7 50
Mixed Western	6 75	@	6 87½
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	6 87½	@	7 25
Fancy Michigan	7 12½	@	7 37½
Common to Good Ohio	6 87½	@	7 37½
Fancy Ohio	7 25	@	7 50
Extra Ohio	7 50	@	9 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	7 25	@	9 50
Fancy Genesee	7 50	@	8 00
Extra Genesee	8 50	@	10 50

Canadian is brisk and firmer, with sales of 2,200 bbls. of Superfine to best Extra at $6 87½@$9 50 ℔ bbl. Southern has not varied much. The sales since our last amount to about 3,000 bbls. Mixed to Extra at $8 25@$10 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is plenty and selling moderately at $4 25@$6 25 for Fine and Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal appears dull and heavy, at $3 62½ for Jersey, and $3 87½@$4 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is abundant and depressed, at $1 75@$2 12½, ℔ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat is in better demand, but not at prices to suit factors. Hence, business is restricted. The sales since our last include 5,400 bushels Red, part Southern at $1 71 ℔ bushel. Rye and Oats are plenty and heavy. Barley has not varied much. Corn is in moderate request at languid rates,—with sales since our last of only about 25,000 bushels at 71c.@75c. for mixed Southern and Western; and 73c.@75c. for Southern Yellow and White, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Is salable and steady at yesterday's figures.

HOPS—Nothing new.

IRON—Scotch Pig is retailing at $36@$36 50, usual terms, ℔ ton. Other kinds remain as last noticed.

LATHS—Nominal.

LIME—Has not varied.

MOLASSES—Some 600 bbls. New-Orleans have been sold at 42c.@45c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The market presents no really new feature.

OILS—We have heard of no important movement in this line, since our last.

PROVISIONS—Pork is brisker and firmer, sales having transpired since our last of about 2,000 bbls., in lots, at $16@$16 12½ for Mess, and $14 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are selling at 7¾c.@8¼c. ℔ ℔. Cut Meats rule about the same, bringing, in lots, 8¼c.@9c. for Hams, and 7¼c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is dull and heavy, at 8¾c.@10¼c., as in quality, ℔ ℔. Lard is quiet and depressed—the sales including 300 bbls. and tcs. Good to strictly Prime, at 10¼c.@10¾c., mostly within the range, and some kegs at 11c.@11¼c. ℔ ℔. Beef continues to favor buyers—being abundant and in slack request. The sales since our last consist of only 895 bbls., at from $8 75@$9 50 for Country Prime; $10@$11 for do. Mess, and $11@$13 50 for repacked do. ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef commands $19@$22 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are in light supply and fair demand, with sales in lots, at prices ranging from $13@$16 ℔ bbl. Butter is selling moderately at 17c.@25c. for Ohio; 23c.@27c. for common to very good State; and 28c.@30c. for Prime and Choice do., ℔ ℔. Cheese is in ample supply and quiet, at 9c.@11c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Is quiet, yet steady, at old rates.

SUGARS—The demand is more animated, and prices possess rather greater firmness. The sales since our last reach about 600 hhds. Cuba, &c., mostly at from 7½c.@8¼c., with 250 boxes Havana at 7½c.@8¾c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—There were 300 bbls. Ohio and Prison taken, at 30½c.@31c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The business, to-day, was very moderate, but rates were sustained. Operators were desirous to get later European news before venturing much further.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT BARGAINS!—At the St. NICHOLAS PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 519 Broadway. Gilbert's boudoir Pianos for small rooms, 6¾-octave large front, round Pianos, with full iron frame and fancy desk, for $225; 7-octave, do. do., for $250, made for us and warranted. These instruments are new, and not offered at low prices, "because we are going to Europe or Cuba," but because we purchase "for cash," and can afford them at the low prices. One second-hand rosewood 7-octave Piano for $200.

A large assortment of Piano stools and covers, from $5 to $25. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. A few new Pianos for sale upon monthly installments.

JUDSON & MUNGER, St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 519 Broadway.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate. A NEW TRIUMPH. We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal,) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND MUSIC.—HORACE WATERS, agent for the best Boston and New-York pianos, is now selling, at No. 333 Broadway, an entirely new stock of superior pianos, melodeons, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at greatly reduced prices. No better opportunity to secure great bargains was ever offered. Second-hand Pianos from $60 to $160. Pianos to let. Great inducements offered the trade.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

BARGAINS.—New round-corner 6⅔ octave pianos, with iron frames, for $150; second-hand do. for $60, $160 and $175; melodeons for $35, $45 and $65. Pianos and melodeons to let at low rates, by S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway, Agent for Hallet, Davis & Co.'s pianos and Mason & Hamlin's melodeons and harmoniums.

AN ÆOLIAN PIANO—Rosewood, nearly new, made by T. Gilbert & Co., cost $350, will be sold for $200, and an old piano will be taken in exchange. Several fine second-hand pianos, very cheap. New pianos low. Pianos and melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 431 Broadway.

HALLETT BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, [illegible], warranted [illegible] Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

FOR SALE.

FARMING LANDS FOR SALE.—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLION OF ACRES OF FARMING LANDS, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this Railroad, and include some of the richest and most fertile prairies in the State, interspersed here and there with magnificent groves of oak and other timber. The road extends from Chicago, on the northeast, to Cairo at the South, and from thence to Galena and Dunleith, in the northwest extreme of the State, and as all the lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of this road, ready and cheap means are afforded by it for transporting the products of the lands to any of those points and from thence to eastern and southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, etc., afford a substantial and growing home-demand for farm produce.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.

Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well-known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked off, as is generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted on the newly broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.

Wheat sown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at from $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management, the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

Corn, grain, cattle, etc., will be forwarded at reasonable rates to Chicago, for the Eastern market, and to Cairo for the Southern. The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over the high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market.

Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the Road, and is a cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered at several points along the Road at $1 50 to $4 per ton; wood can be had at the same rates per cord.

Those who think of settling in Iowa or Minnesota should bear in mind that lands there, of any value, along the water courses and for many miles inland, have been disposed of,—that for those located in the interior, there are no conveniences for transporting the produce to market, Railroads not having been introduced there. That to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market, would cost much more than the expense of cultivating them; and hence, Government lands thus situated, at $1 25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of this Company at the prices fixed.

The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the distance to market is far greater, and every hundred miles the produce of those lands is carried either in wagons, or interrupted water communications, increases the expense of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers, in the reduced price of their products; and to that extent precisely are the incomes from their farms, and of course on their investments, annually and every year reduced.

The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by this road, and others with which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of Summer, or the frost of Winter.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, etc. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security to the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits, at 6 per cent. per annum, may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash. The Company's construction bonds will be received as cash.

READY FRAMED FARM BUILDINGS, WHICH CAN BE SET UP IN A FEW DAYS, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM RESPONSIBLE PERSONS.

They will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into one living and three bedrooms, and will cost, complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the Road, $150 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road promptly.

Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools, and an outfit of provisions in any quantity, at the *lowest wholesale prices.*

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest, charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the mean time, the rapid settlement of the country will, probably, have increased their value four or five fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, etc., by contract—or any other information—will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or German, addressed to JOHN WILSON, Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co., No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

LIST NO. 8.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE, &c.—30 acres at Newburg, on the Hudson River, with splendid stone mansion and wings, 86 feet front, with piazzas and balcony; fruit in great variety and abundance, and a vineyard of 3,000 vines in full bearing. 92 acres at Hamptonburg, Orange County, finely improved. Farm of 140 and one of 270 acres in Sullivan County. 92 acres at Clarkstown, Rockland County, with stock and utensils for $8,000. A fine store property in Kingston, fitted up for a dry goods store and law offices—a capital stand for a druggist. 8 acres on 158th-st. and 11th-av., New-York. 305 acres in Morgan County, Ill. 160 acres at Madison, Ill., improved, for $35 per acre. 90½ acres, with fine dwelling, large factory, machinery and water power at Glenn's Falls, New-York, for $9,000. 165½ acres at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. 370 acres at Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y., a fine grazing farm. 75 acres at Edgemont, Cayuga Lake. 65 acres at Clarkstown, near the dépôt. Also, half interest in the splendid hotel, having a front of 400 feet, and handsomely furnished, at Carlisle, White Sulphur Springs, Pa., to exchange for stocks, western lands, or good paper securities. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—One quarter of a mile from the Scarsdale Dépôt, Harlem Railroad, 22 miles from the City Hall. The property consists of about 5 acres of excellent land in good stone fence and tastefully ornamented, with every variety of fruit and shade trees, plants and shrubs, vines, &c. The garden is an excellent one, having asparagus and rhubarb beds, and all the small fruits in full bearing. The buildings consist of a stone dwelling-house, 40x30, with an extension, 3 stories, attic and basement, with upper and lower kitchen, and containing many conveniences not usually found in small country houses, (such as hot and cold water, furnace, 2 ranges, &c.,) also a stable and carriage house of moderate dimensions, and a well filled ice-house. The grounds were laid out and the buildings erected about three years ago, expressly for the owner's use, and form a very complete and desirable place for one of such moderate cost. Situation healthy, and neighborhood well provided with schools, churches, &c. For price and further particulars apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—One of the most desirable country residences for sale, on the banks of the Hudson River, about half a mile below the dépôt at Fishkill Landing, containing about 18 acres. The house is of stone and contains nine rooms, besides the basement, kitchen and cellars. The place is well stocked with the best varieties of fruits of all kinds, and has a water-front of about ¼ of a mile, being the residence of JOHN WILTSE, lately deceased. Also a very eligible and elevated building site, containing about 17 acres, being about a quarter of a mile south of the dépôt at Fishkill Landing. Apply to JOHN H. LEE, No. 25 Centre-st., New-York, or to JOHN H. WILTSE, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET—On Long Island, at Great Neck, 2½ miles from Whitestone Landing; 12 acres, with a superior house, marble mantels, walnut window frames, &c. Out-houses in perfect order, and fences handsome and expensive. Fine views of the Sound, bathing, sailing, fishing, oystering, &c. Situation perfectly healthy. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & Co., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY—A farm of forty acres, upon which is a good house, water, fruits, &c. A large portion of the land is upon a high ridge, opposite the Orange Mountain, affording a splendid site for building. Apply to N. BABCOCK & COX, No. 81 Beaver-st.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE a house and lot No. 44 East 34th-st. near Madison-av., 24½ feet front by 45 feet deep, with brown store front and all the modern improvements; also a lot fronting on 33d-st., connecting with the above. Inquire at the premises.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.—Farms, Country Seats, Water-powers, Factories, Villa-sites, houses and village lots for sale, to lease, exchange or to let, at the Special Agency for Real Estate in Westchester County, No. 327 Broadway, New-York. Brown's large maps and Bolton's History of Westchester County, are kept for free inspection of citizens. M. K. COUZENS & CO.

ASTORIA PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A commodious modern house, with eight lots on Jamaica-av., between Academy-st. and Crescent. Price $5,000. The greater part can remain on mortgage. Apply to ROE SMITH, next house but one to the premises, or at No. 24 Pine-st., front office, second floor.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A large and elegant Gothic Dwelling House, with about 3½ acres of ground, containing a variety of fruit trees and shrubbery. The property is eligibly situated for a gentleman's residence, being only ten miles from the City Hall, and but a few minutes walk from the Harlem Railroad, where the cars stop to and from the City nearly every hour in the day. For particulars, apply to M'GRAW & ALLENDORPH, 495 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Port Richmond, Staten Island, a lot 75 feet by 150 feet, on which is a good house and barn, within two minutes' walk of the Ferry. Inquire of J. H. COOLY, [illegible], N. J., or JACOB DE GROOT, Port Richmond, S. I.

FOR SALE.—Trinity Church lease of premises No. 180 Hudson-st., east side, between Vestry and Canal sts. Lease six years to run without ground rent. Lot 25 by 95, with brick house; new rents for $400. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO EXCHANGE.—Two four-story brick houses, adjoining, with stores, in South Brooklyn, and some merchandise to exchange for a dwelling in New-York, with improvements. Also the entire furniture of a house for sale. Apply to J. WILLIAMS, No. 126 Pearl-st., up stairs.

PROPERTY IN NEW-YORK—To exchange for property in Westchester County, Brooklyn or New-Jersey. A first-class four-story house and lot to exchange for a small farm or a house in Brooklyn. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to F. BROWN, 75 Nassau-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The three-story attic and basement brick house No. 166 Atlantic-st., between Clinton and Court sts., a very desirable location for any kind of business; said house is 25 by 45 feet, lot 100 feet, has sub-cellar, coal vaults, and every part of it is substantially built, in first-rate order, and supplied with gas. Also to let, in Clinton-st., between Harrison and Degraw sts., a two-story attic and basement brick house, lot 25 by 100, at a moderate rent. Inquire at No. 166 Atlantic-st., or of CHARLES LEHMANN, No. 89 Cedar-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE, OR TO LET—The four-story stone front house, No. 134 Madison-av., between 31st and 32d sts., with full lot; the house is four stories, 25 by 70 feet in depth, with all the modern improvements—the location one of the best in the city. Also, four cottages on 33d-st., near the 4th-av., Nos. 58, 60, 62, 64, lots 18 by 100 feet—they are well suited for small families. A large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to the owner. N. T. PIKE, No. 9 East 32d-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE ON BERGEN POINT, N. J.—A modern built two-story attic and basement house, containing twelve rooms, all built new the past Summer in the best manner, situated on 1st-av. about one hundred yards from the water front, and two hundred yards from steamboat landing, lot 40 feet front by 144 feet in depth. Will be sold low, if applied for by the 15th of March. A part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for five years. Apply on the premises or to N. P. TODD, No. 60 Pearl-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Four four-story brown-stone front houses situated on Livingston-place, fronting on Stuyvesant-square, between 15th and 17th sts. The houses are 19 feet 6 inches by 45 feet, lots 120 feet deep; contain all modern improvements. Also six 4-story brick houses, situate on the westerly side of 1st-av., between 15th and 16th sts., commencing at the corner of 15th-st. The houses are about 17 feet 2 inches, by about 50 feet, occupied as first-class tenement houses, with stores, lots 80 feet deep. For terms, apply at No. 130 10th-st., one door east of 3d-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A neat and well-built two-story cottage house, with the whole or part of a plot of ground, 200 feet front by 84 and 11 deep; the house being new, and in good repair; the ground well stocked with fruit, and pleasantly situated on the north side of 84th-st., between Avenues A and B, near the East River; is a desirable private residence. Inquire on the premises after 4 P. M., or at any hour on Saturday, or of A. H. MULLER, Esq., No. 38 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A splendid four-story brown-stone basement and brick-front house in East 12th-st., near the 2d-av. Lot 25 by 100. House 25 by 60, containing all the modern improvements, and strictly first class, in perfect order, and newly painted throughout. Price $15,000, and $10,000 can remain on mortgage, if desired. For permit to see the premises apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—Two houses and lots in Pacific-st., near Nevins, Brooklyn, Nos. 427 and 429. Lots 20 by 80 feet. Houses 20 by 40 feet, three story, basement and sub-cellar, brick, brown-stone stoop, &c., gas, marble-mantels, grates, &c., &c. Will be sold very low to close an interest. Terms easy. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Three substantial three-story basement and counter-cellar houses and lots in 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., Nos. 206, 208 and 210. Size of houses 20 by 50 feet; lots 20 by 98 feet 9 inches, with all the modern improvements. Possession given immediately. Price, $8,500. A portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The three-story brick house and lot No. 43 Grove-st., lot 21 by 100 feet. The house is substantially built, well situated, in good condition, and well painted throughout, and in every way a desirable residence. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Can be seen from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M. Apply to F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st., third story.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The commodious and substantially built three-story and attic house, No. 30 Amos-st., one door from Fourth-st., has all the modern improvements, convenient to three stage routes, is in first-rate order, and in every way a desirable residence. It will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 486 Broadway.

HOUSE AND EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A convenient and desirably located house on 79th st., in the centre of eight lots of ground, handsomely laid out with walks and shrubbery, and within 3 minutes' walk of two City Railroads. Will be sold or let on reasonable terms. Apply to HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 486 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A 2-story and basement house, in a pleasant and retired neighborhood, with marble mantels, gas, &c., in good repair, within five minutes' walk of the Fulton-av. cars, and 1½ miles of the Ferry. Terms easy. For further particulars, inquire of C. C. SMITH, No. 176 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—On 21st-st., in a good neighborhood. It has the modern improvements; is 23 by 100 ft.; house brick and three-story, and cost over $8,000, will now be sold for $7,000, immediate sale being more of an object than price. Apply to LINDSLEY & HADSELL, No. 78 8th-av., cor. 14th-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The substantial three-story house and lot of ground, No. 490 Broome-st., near Wooster. House 25 by 45; lot 25 by 75. Gas, wash-room, water closets, bath, &c. The hall is marbled and the house elegantly painted and papered throughout. F. D'HERVILLY, No. 16 Exchange-place.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—A superior house on 7th-st., near 2d-av. Also one on 4th-st., near the Bowery. Also one on West Washington-place, near the square. Also 50 in good locations up town. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 5 to 7 P. M.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR TO RENT—An English basement, brown-stone front house on 43d-st., near Broadway, supplied with furnace, speaking tubes, baths, gas, and hot and cold water to fourth story. Lot 19x101; house 19x52. Price $10,000. Terms easy. Rent $800. Apply to JOSEPH LOVELL, No. 5 New-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The four-story, high stoop, modern dwelling, No. 104 East 18th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, in excellent repair throughout. Price $8,500. Terms easy. Possession immediately. Inquire of LOPER & DAVIS, corner of 18th-st. and Avenue B, for keys to view the premises, &c.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two brown stone front houses, Nos. 304 and 306 2d-av., English basement, four stories high, with all the modern improvements. For particulars, apply on the premises between 19th and 20th sts. SAMUEL SPRAGUE, No. 198 6th-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE LOW—In a beautiful location, two first-class English basement houses and lots Nos. 116 and 118 17th-st., west of 2d-av. Modern improvements. Inquire of B. WISE on the premises, or No. 165 East 26d-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—No. 218 East 18th-st., three stories and basement, with good under cellar, and finished with all the modern improvements. Inquire of H. MERRITT, No. 49 3d-av.

AT A SACRIFICE.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT on the Connecticut River, at Essex. Two acres, with a fine double two-story house, 34x36 feet, built in the most thorough manner, with all the conveniences of a city house, with abundance of choice fruit, shrubbery and shade; excellent boating, gunning, fishing, and bathing. Is easy of access by railroad or steamboat, and perfectly healthy. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

A HANDSOME RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber is anxious to dispose of his property in Franklin-av., East Brooklyn. The house is a 2-story cottage, very roomy, and containing all the modern improvements, and as the ground is 50 feet by 100 deep, handsomely laid out, with walks, flower-beds, vines, &c., it presents the combined attractions of a country seat and a city residence. It is within about twenty minutes ride, by city railroad, of the Fulton Ferry. For particulars and terms inquire of KNOX, the Hatter, corner of Fulton-st. and Broadway.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A valuable mill, with a good supply of water, and an excellent farm of 20 acres adjoining it. The mill is doing now, and has been doing for a number of years, a large business in merchant work for New-York market. It is advantageously situated within 30 miles of the City. The dwelling is a large, double 2-story house, in good order, with convenient barns and other outbuildings. There is a good apple orchard, and all kinds of fruit, with a superior garden. For particulars, apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THAT SPLENDID RESIDENCE with two lots of ground, No. 40 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. House three-story, three rooms deep, gas, range, with hot and cold water, bath-room, Beebe's furnace, &c. The walls are papered and painted throughout. House was built in the most thorough and workmanlike manner. The garden is handsomely laid out with shrubbery and fruit trees. This elegant property will be sold very low. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—About half an acre, with an excellent two-story and basement frame house, 32x24, with porticos, and contains 12 rooms; has an excellent spring in the rear area, good barn, carriage and corn house, a number of fruit trees, and is about 100 yards from dépôt of Millstone and New-Brunswick Railroad, N. J., 36 miles from New-York City. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT COUNTRY SEAT—With good barn, outhouses, &c., in Hempstead, L. I., within a quarter of a mile of the Railroad depot, churches, &c. Also, to let, several very desirable places at Ravenswood and Astoria. $20,000 to loan on Bond and Mortgage City property. WASHBURN & VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A garden farm at Middle Village, about four miles from the Williamsburg ferries, omnibuses pass the door; about 9 acres of good land, good house and barn, &c.; large front on the turnpike. Inquire of C. E. MILLER & CO., No. 196 Broadway, or DANIEL T. WHITE, at the coal yard, East Williamsburg.

FOR SALE AT RYE NECK—A country residence with from three to four acres of ground. The house is beautifully shaded with forest trees, and the place is well supplied with all kinds of fruit, and ornamental shrubbery. It is half a mile from the New-York and New-Haven railroad, near Long Island Sound, and 23 miles from New-York. Also, a new Gothic Cottage, adjoining the above, for sale or to let. Apply at the office of R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

FOR SALE NEAR 5TH AVENUE—1 house on 16th-st., 25 by 64 feet, at $20,000; 2 on 16th-st., at $20,000; 1 on 22nd-st., at $12,000; 1 opposite Trinity Chapel, at $22,000; 2 on 29th and 30th sts. at $15,000 and $20,000; one on 36th-st., with stone front, 19 by 50 feet, at $10,000. Also 14 houses on 5th-av., and 3 on Lexington-av., at $10,000 each. Apply to M. H. FOWLER, No. 1 Pine-st.

FORTY-TWO LOTS FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR OTHER PROPERTY—Situated on Fabian-av. and Jamaica plank road, between Fulton and Division avs., in the IXth Ward, City of Brooklyn. On the premises there is a cottage house, a well of excellent water, fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery in great abundance. The situation of this property is such as will cause it to rise rapidly in value. For particulars inquire of [illegible] LOPER, No. 4 [illegible] st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE—For good Western lands, two first-class brown-stone front dwelling houses, situate on south side of 20th-st., near 5th-av. Inquire of R. WILLIAM STUYVESANT, Jr., No. 48 William-st.

DO YOU WANT TO PURCHASE A CHEAP HOUSE?—The subscriber has for sale, each three stories high, 16 feet wide, and 25 feet deep, (lot 100 feet deep,) which are admirably adapted to those who are economically disposed. He will sell them on terms to suit purchasers; and if any one will call upon him he will satisfy him that it is better to purchase than hire. Terms remarkably easy. As he is determined to sell, the opportunity is a rare one for persons of small means to secure a home. The property is located in Gillman-st., East Brooklyn, within twenty minutes' ride of Fulton Ferry. Apply to KNOX, the Hatter, corner of Fulton-st. and Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated 1½ miles from Elizabethtown, N. J.; an elegant cottage, 50 feet front, 40 feet deep, 2½ stories high, out buildings, &c., 16 acres of land attached. For further particulars, inquire of WM. R. POWELL, Esq., No. 205 Broadway, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In the village of Portchester, about 25 miles from New-York by N. Y. and New-Haven Railroad. The house is large and well arranged, and commands a fine view. It is within five minutes' walk of the dépôt, churches and stores. Apply to JOHN T. DUNKIN, on the premises, or at No. 56 West 27th-st., New-York, or to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated among the hills, about twenty miles from town by railroad, and five minutes' walk from the dépôt; a healthy and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from 2 to 100 acres; good house, abundant out-buildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air and fine mountain scenery. Apply to R. MARTINDALE, No. 187 Broadway, third story.

$15 ONLY FOR A HOMESTEAD.—A few reserved building lots in the flourishing village of Lakeland, L. I., 50 by 200 feet, and fifty farms, will be divided among 200 subscribers on the 4th of March, 1856, giving to each, for only $15, payable in installments, a farm of two to twenty acres, or a building lot equal to four City lots. This village is building up fast. Merchants and mechanics are locating here. A steam engine of twenty-horse power is just putting. For a share, apply immediately, to CHAS. WOOD, No. 208 Broadway.

FOR SALE—OR WILL BE EXCHANGED FOR CITY PROPERTY—A desirable country residence a few minutes' walk from the Harlem or New-Haven Railroad, near Mount Vernon, Westchester County. The place contains between 6 and 7 acres, with good buildings, in good order, with plenty of fruit and shade trees. Apply on the premises, to the subscriber, or a line left at No. 167 Greenwich-st., will receive attention. E. TEN BROECK.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL FARM IN NEW-JERSEY.—The stock and fixtures of an old established ship chandlery store, where a good business has been done. A favorable lease of the store can be had at low rent. Or would exchange as above a good schooner of 200 tons. Also to let, in VIIIth Ward, a genteel house, at $500, and furniture for sale. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—LONDON-TERRACE.—The splendid residence, No. 1 London-terrace, (corner of 10th-av. and 23d-st.,) with large court, (garden,) &c. Apply at No. 192 Broadway from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 23 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE—A two-story dwelling and store attached, together with a good barn, a good well of water and cistern. One acre of good garden soil with a variety of choice fruit. This is a very desirable place for business of any kind, being on a corner with five roads leading to it in West Haverstraw. It is three miles from the village of Warren, and three hours' sail to New-York by steamboats that ply daily to and from the City. Apply on the premises to J. CARSON, or to C. H. BAKER, No. 23 South-st., New-York.

A FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—A splendid farm of 115 acres, with spacious and convenient out-buildings, situated on the banks of the magnificent Lake Skaneateles. It is five miles from the New-York Central, and near the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad. For particulars, address FARM, Box No. 1,589 Post-Office, New-York.

A FARM OF ABOUT 80 ACRES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For City property, 25 miles from New-York, near the dépôt at Rye, Westchester County. The land is in a high state of cultivation, free from rock, well fenced and thoroughly underdrained. On the premises are one large and two smaller dwellings, barns, stables, carriage and ice houses, three apple and one peach orchard, as well as a large variety of the smaller fruits. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement.

A FARM FOR SALE—Consisting of 375 acres of land, situated in Dutchess County, two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad, and 73 miles from New-York. Farm-house, barns, &c., in good order. For terms apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

SUPERIOR FARM AT HUNTINGTON, L. I.—310 acres and a good 1½ story house with 12 rooms, 3 barns, carriage house, shed, granary and crib; 180 acres excellent tillable land, and 30 acres of wood; an excellent orchard of selected fruits, just in bearing, and garden with all the small fruits; good well and cistern; fine prospect and healthy location; good gunning and fishing. Stock can also be had. It is expected that the railroad will soon be carried to this place. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No 7 Broad-st.

THREE FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE.—Four-story brown-stone fronts, high stoops, in a desirable location in 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; finished with all the modern improvements. Inquire of WM. RYERSON, or J. W. FIELDER, on the premises.

FARMS FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND.—A Country Seat in Newtown, of about 20 acres; Farm of 180 acres, near Hempstead, $50 per acre; one near Hicksville, containing a brick manufactory; various others of different sizes and prices. Apply to PETER C. BELL, corner Fulton-st. and Myrtle-av., near City Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Also, a Country Seat in the village of Hempstead, of 30 acres, and 65 acres of Hempstead Plains, near Hyde Park Station. For these apply as above, or to Mrs. TIMOTHY CLOWS, Hempstead.

FARM FOR SALE—Of 100 acres, situated in Tompkins County, on the west side of Cayuga Lake, 8½ miles from Ithaca, and one mile from Jacksonville. On the place is a large and convenient house, in good repair, and all necessary outbuildings. The land is of superior quality, well watered and fenced. About 80 acres are in a good state of cultivation; the balance woodland. For particulars, inquire of R. J. WESTERVELT, on the premises, or CORWIN & CO., No. 208 Front-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—In the town of Newburg, Orange county, about 5 miles from the village of Newburg, containing 86 acres of choice land. It has on it two dwelling houses, a tavern stand, saw-mill and comb factory, with water-power sufficient for any other factory. Inquire of S. HONDLOW, No. 3 Montague-place, Brooklyn, or address FARM HOUSE, at this office.

FARM FOR SALE OR IN EXCHANGE for City property, of 30 acres of choice land, with good and tasty buildings; a very desirable property, and particularly suitable for a gentleman's residence; located at Near Rockaway, Long Island, eight miles from Jamaica and four from the Pavilion. Apply to WILLIAM S. NICHOLS, owner, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York.

LAND FOR SALE AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.—From 17 to 15 acres of land. It has a front of 6 or 700 feet upon the bay, and one of the most commanding building sites to be found. Apply to R. S. WILLIAMS, Esq., corner South and Fulton sts., New-York.

LEASEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE—No. 312 West 30th-st., 12 years of first term unexpired, two renewals 21 years each. Ground rent $65 a year. Front and rear buildings. Price $2,800. Terms easy. Apply to LEWIS HURST, No. 14 Wall-st.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Two valuable building lots, 30 feet by 103 feet, 3 inches each, situated on the southerly side of 15th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., near Stuyvesant-square. Apply at No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

LOT FOR SALE.—A valuable building lot, 25 by 94 feet, situate on the northerly side of 10th-st., between the 3d and 4th avs. For terms apply at No. 180 10th-st., one door east of the 3d-av.

LOT FOR SALE—A valuable building lot, on the east side of 2d-av., between 14th and 15th sts.; size 26 feet 3 inches front by 116 feet deep. For terms apply at No. 180 10th-st., one door east of 3d-av.

BARGE FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer for sale the barge COLUMBIA, of Milton, now lying at the foot of Murray-st., New-York. The barge's hull is perfectly sound and good, and in other respects she is in good running order. She has two decks, covered, and is well calculated for the freighting business, or for carrying lumber. She will be sold with or without her furniture. For further particulars inquire of the Captain, on board, or of PRATT, HANDLEY & CO., Milton, Ulster County, New-York.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A small house, containing all modern improvements, in a respectable neighborhood, below (or near) 4th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; if further up town, must be near one of the City railroads; would purchase part of furniture; rent $400 to $600. Address (giving full particulars) Box No. 2,889 New-York Post-Office.

OFFICES WANTED—On lease for four or five years from the 1st of May next, a suite of two or three well lighted and pleasant offices. Apply to J. N. LAWTON & BROTHERS, No. 71 John-st.

TO LET.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET, AT FORT WASHINGTON, on Hudson River, 10 miles from City Hall, and within one minute's walk of Hudson River Railroad dépôt.—The house is large, of first-class, just built, with all modern improvements, and supplied with water throughout, and a furnace; adapted to a winter as well as summer residence, well shaded with trees, and commanding one of the best views of the river. From two to six acres of land will be let with the house. Large carriage-house, and stable with four stalls. Rent $1,500. MARTIN & SMITHS, No. 55 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—Near Gramercy Park, for two years from May 1, next, the owner now residing in Europe; the house is elegantly furnished throughout, and is supplied with all the modern improvements. Rent $2,000 per annum. Can be seen from 1 to 2 P. M. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Counselor at Law, No. 74 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Building.

TO STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND OTHERS.—To let, at Jersey City, 200 feet north of the Ferry, a Slip and the south side of a Pier, 413 feet in length, 55 feet wide, with any quantity of yard room that may be required. There is 25 feet water at half-tide. This is one of the best locations on the island within the vicinity of New-York, as there has not been a day during this severe Winter that vessels have been prevented from coming [illegible] Apply at the Ferry, to C. A. WOOLSEY, or J. HALL. Jersey City, Feb. 25, 1856.

COAL YARD TO LET, LEASE OR SELL—The well established coal-yard, No. 157 Goerck-st., between Houston and 3d sts., East River, well shedded and fenced, and near the dock. For further particulars, inquire on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET AT ELIZABETH-TOWN, N. J.—A small two-story double dwelling house, containing 8 rooms, with nearly a half acre of ground attached, in Water-st. One door east of the Methodist Church, [illegible] May be seen at all hours, by applying for the key at Mr. [illegible], opposite the Church, or to W. WILLIAMS, Agent, 111 Broadway.

HOUSES TO LET IN HOBOKEN.—A few new first-class three-story and basement houses on River-terrace, five minutes' walk to the Ferry. Have sub-cellars and front court-yards. Are modern built, well finished, replete throughout with every convenience, gas, water, baths, ranges, &c. They front on a park and command a fine view of the harbor. Apply at the office, south-east corner Hudson and 2d sts., Hoboken.

HOUSE TO LET.—A first class, 4-story, brown-stone front house, No. 86 20th-st., near [illegible]-av. It has a high basement and sub-cellar, and is furnished with all the modern improvements. [illegible] It is 20 feet 4 inches by 60 feet. J. C. SANDERS, No. 3 Nassau-st.

HOUSE TO LET—The four-story and basement marble front house on [illegible] Brooklyn, with all modern improvements, including chandeliers, &c. Rent very reasonable to a good tenant. Apply to JNO. BUTLER & BRO., No. 125 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE TO LET—In a desirable location in [illegible]-st., near the 5th-av., convenient to the cars and stages; a large house with 14 rooms, gas, Croton, &c., suitable for a large family or keeping boarders. Rent low. Possession given at once. For particulars inquire at CORWIN, No. 201 6th-av., or G. GOODWIN, No. 505 Broadway.

BROADWAY.—TO LET OR LEASE—The first story, basement and sub-cellar of the marble building No. 159 Broadway, west side, near Cortlandt-st., width, 25 feet; depth, 100 feet; with good light front and rear. The front will be altered to suit a good tenant, and a patent hoistway constructed from first floor to sub-cellar. These are very desirable premises for any extensive business, having three clear floors, each 25 feet by 100, with a perfectly dry sub-cellar. May be viewed at any time. For particulars as to proposed alterations, price, &c., apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

Also, several offices in the same building, including the extensive suite at present occupied by Messrs. Van Buren & Robinson.

TO RENT IN NEWARK, N. J.—Five large stone front three-story and basement modern built dwellings, recently erected, and containing all the modern improvements and conveniences, and in all respects suited to the wants of a large family. Situated in Bruen-place, north side of Hill-st., near Broad-st.

Also, three-story brick house No. 113 Broad-st., with gas, water, &c., a short distance from Centre-st. dépôt.

Also, two three-story brick houses Nos. 20 and 22 Commerce-st., just finished and fitted up with water, gas, bathing-rooms, &c., and within two minutes' walk from Market-st. dépôt. Possession given of all the above immediately. Some of them can be had for a term of years. Apply to KING & BOND, No. 306 Broad-st., Newark.

TO RENT FOR ONE YEAR OR A TERM OF YEARS—A beautiful country seat, at Dobbs' Ferry, in the immediate vicinity of the dépôt of the Hudson River Railroad, and within one hour's ride of the City. The place has a good house, barn and necessary outbuildings, contains two acres of land beautifully located and highly improved, having a fine view of the river and surrounding country; has the various fruits in their season, such as strawberries, gooseberries, currants, grapes, cherries, &c. For particulars, terms, &c., inquire at Clark's Hotel, No. 27 Jay-st., corner Washington-st., New-York, or of STEPHEN ARCHER, Dobbs' Ferry.

TO LET.—The house, with 64 lots, on 9th-av., between 148th and 150th sts., at the bend of the road to McComb's Dam—delightfully situated on high ground, in view of the High Bridge, and commanding an extended prospect of the river and contiguous scenery. Apply to C. BARNARD, No. 98 Broadway.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—Rent $600.—The three-story brick dwelling northwest corner of Clinton and Baltic sts., provided with gas, furnace, bath, &c., suitable for a large family. Is a good location for a physician. To be seen after 10 A. M. Apply to E. UPJOHN & CO., 77 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—At a reasonable rent, the elegant apartment and well-lighted basement, under the East River Savings Bank, No. 3 Chambers-st., suitable for an insurance company, exchange broker, and others; fitted up with elegant counters, &c. Possession given immediately. Apply at the Bank.

TO LET.—A family who would like to take a first-class house on 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., and board the owner in part payment for the rent, can find a good arrangement by addressing HOUSE, stating real name and residence, post-paid, Broadway Post-Office. References exchanged.

TO LET OR LEASE—The large and beautifully situated brown-stone store, No. 357 Bowery, with basement, under cellar, lofts, &c., and immediate possession. Apply No. 192 Broadway from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 23 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—A first-class store and dwelling, northeast corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st.; also, the upper part of some of the adjoining dwellings; also, a four-story English basement house, rent $600, situated at No. 194 2d-av., two doors above 12th-st. For particulars, inquire at No. 674 6th-av.

TO LET WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—The dwelling parts of houses Nos. 265 and 269 4th-av., between 27th and 28th sts. The dwellings contain 12 rooms, with gas, bath, range and dumb waiter. Rent $500. Also, a small house on East 29th-st., $350. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

TO LET—A SMALL COTTAGE and 16 acres, 5 miles from the City, adjoining the country seat of the late E. H. Nevins, Esq., five minutes' walk of H. R. R. dépôt, at Riverdale. Inquire of S. CAMBRELENG, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or at No. 27 West 16th-st.

TO LET.—The Mansion House, with about thirty lots of ground attached, situated on 89th-st. and Avenue A. The house is large and commodious, and is of easy access by the 3d-av. Railroad. Apply to CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 98 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—The upper part of the building of the New-York Dispensary, corner of White and Centre-sts. The rooms, being large and well lighted, are well adapted to a light manufacturing business. For particulars, apply at the Dispensary, or to D. COLDEN MURRAY, Treasurer, No. 62 South-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—The two 3 story brick buildings and stores, Nos. 15 and 17 Mercer-st., can be connected, and will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to S. R. ALTHOUSE, 39 Mercer-st., or IRA CAMPBELL, 37 Mercer-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—The Houses Nos. 217 and 217½ Greenwich-st., between Reade and Duane. They are 2-story and attic brick buildings, each containing a store, suitable for almost any description of business. Apply to KNOX, the Hatter, No. 212 Broadway.

TO LEASE—On favorable terms, thirty-four lots on the northerly side of 50th-st., between 10th-av. and the Hudson River, suitable for lumber, coal or stone yards. Apply to FRANKLIN F. RANDOLPH, No. 54 Wall-st.

COTTAGE TO LET—And furniture for sale. A two story cottage house, very pleasantly situated in Brooklyn, about 20 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry and one block from two railroads. Furniture nearly new, and will be sold low. Possession given immediately if required. Address R. J. C., Times Office.

TWO HOUSES TO LET.—Nos. 105 and 108 West 28th-st. Also, the house No. 283 West 27th-st. All complete with every convenience, gas, &c. Rents moderate. Apply at No. 104 West 23d-st., before 10 in the morning, or after 3 o'clock. Houses to be seen at all hours.

LOTS IN NINTH WARD TO LET OR LEASE—Five lots on Bethune-st., near West-st. FOR SALE—Five houses on 45d-st., near Broadway. Apply to S. S. HINMAN, No. 3 Broad-st.

LARGE STORE TO LET—The [illegible] Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st., with basement, dry sub-cellar, vaults, and some loft room. Rent moderate, and possession when required. Apply on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—With brown-stone front, No. 36 West 31st-st., near Broadway, with all improvements, between 6th and 7th avs., south side of the street. Possession immediately. Apply at the house.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—All but the second floor, containing six rooms besides the kitchen. Has gas but no range. Situated in 19th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rent $300. Address R. HARDING, Times Office, stating when an interview may be had.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—A new, first-class, stone-front house, having all the modern improvements, to a small family, no children. Inquire on the premises, 67 East 26th-st., between 12 and 1 o'clock.

TO BAKERS.—To let, an old stand, a short distance in the country. For further particulars, apply at No. 238 Washington-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

OFFICES TO LET—[illegible] In the Bank of the [illegible] corner of Pine and Nassau sts. Inquire [illegible] between 12 and 2 o'clock.

SECOND STORY AND BASEMENT TO LET—Of house No. [illegible]-av. Can be seen from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious rooms on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE AND FIXTURES TO LET—The commodious store and fixtures, recently newly fitted up, in complete order, No. 92 John-st., near Gold. Apply to R. & P. LAURENCE, on the premises.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STORE TO LET—No. 370 Broadway; will be altered and fitted to suit the tenant. Apply to J. R. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 3 P. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well-lighted rooms with steady power, in the building corner of Hester and Elizabeth streets; also, in building on 1st-av., near 29th-st. Rents very moderate to permanent tenants. Apply at No. 212 Pearl-st., up stairs. THOMAS NORTON.

STEADY STEAM-POWER—Large rooms, well lighted, running through from Water to South sts. Apply at No. 490 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 102 Cliff-st.

ROOMS TO LET—With power in the New-Haven [illegible] Apply to THOS. [illegible], corner of [illegible]

ROOMS TO LET—With Power, by Mr. GAUDU, No. 148 Walker-st.

AUCTION SALES.

B. L. Delmage, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Broadway, corner White-st.—For the sale of Books, Stationery, Paper, Paintings, Fancy Goods, Works of Art, Furniture and Merchandise generally.

TUESDAY, March 4.

5,000 VOLUMES—A valuable Library of Standard, Theological, Medical and Miscellaneous Books—Amongst them some very rare, old and scarce editions, all worthy the attention of gentlemen who desire to make valuable additions to their libraries. Also, a large collection of autographs of distinguished statesmen and others: amongst them those of James Monroe, John C. Calhoun, Richard Rush, Aaron Burr, &c. The trade and others are respectfully invited to examine the books which are now open for examination. Catalogues ready for distribution. Gentlemen who wish to send many of their library books, to be sold with the above, can have an opportunity of doing so up to the 1st of March. Sale to commence at 3½ o'clock, and continue every afternoon until sold.

BOOKS, STEREOTYPE PLATES AND STATIONERY.

The Second Regular Trade Sale of the Book Publishers' Association will commence on THURSDAY, 20th of March, with a large and attractive Catalogue of Books, to be followed by the largest invoices of

STEREOTYPE PLATES

Ever offered at any trade sale, consisting of over 300 sets of plates, of good, valuable standard works, among them Johnson's Rasselas, Swift's Tale of a Tub, The Sorrows of Werter, Bloomfield's Poems, Lives of Madison and Monroe, Schoolcraft's Red Men of the Forest, the Works of Oliver Goldsmith, Alexander Pope, Percy Bysshe Shelley, S. T. Coleridge, William Cowper, Byron's Don Juan, Shakespeare's Works, with Life and Poems, in 8 pocket vols.—60 illustrations on steel; Thiers' French Revolution, 2 vols.; Payson's Memoirs and Sermons, 4 vols., 8vo, Carlyle's Life of Schiller; Nichols's Roman Republic, &c.

The invoices of STATIONERY are heavy and attractive, and wholesale buyers will have an opportunity of purchasing in large quantities.

Catalogues are now ready for distribution, and can be obtained of Phillips, Sampson & Co., and Little, Brown & Co., Boston; J. B. Lippincott & Co., and J. B. Smith & Co., Philadelphia; W. Minifie and Lucas Brothers, Baltimore; Moore, Wilstach, Keys & Co., Cincinnati; J. B. Steel, New-Orleans; and of ourselves—which will be forwarded to the trade prepaid.

Sylvester Stover, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Piano-forte, &c., THIS DAY, (Friday) at 10½ o'clock, at house No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—SYLVESTER STOVER & CO. will sell, at auction, as above, the entire furniture of a family, consisting, in part, of superior rosewood piano-forte, two solid rosewood parlor suites, in rich satin brocatel, with slip covers; one do. in maroon plush; elegant arm and reception chairs; richly carved rosewood etageres, with mirrors front and back, and marble tops; splendid rosewood secretaire bookcase; marble top centre, side and sofa tables; French plate pier glasses, with slab and brackets; fine oil paintings; elegant decorated China vases; mantle clock and ornaments; rich lace window curtains; French shades; tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets; hall and stair do.; elegant rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture—bedsteads, bureaus, wash-stands, commodes, easy chairs, rockers, cottage chairs, hair mattresses, beds, bedding, toilet sets, &c.; dining-room furniture—oak extension dining tables, sofa, chairs, arm do., sid'board, China dinner set, tea sets, crockery and glass ware, table cutlery, silver plated [illegible], &c. The whole to be sold without reserve, no postponement. Catalogues on the morning of sale at the house.

F. Colton, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FURNITURE, TWO PIANOS, AND SILK AND WORSTED GOODS.—F. COLTON will sell on SATURDAY, March 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. [illegible] Beekman-st., on the [illegible] floor, the entire furniture of a family removing from the City; it will comprise, in part, of two richly carved rosewood piano-fortes, but little used; also, rich brocatel and lace curtains, and cornices, parlor suites, mahogany dining and extension tables, carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, dining-room and basement goods, &c.; also at the same time, a very large stock of silk and fancy goods, from a dealer, which has been slightly damaged by fire. The goods embrace the ordinary stock of a furnishing store, such as silk scarfs, ties, stocks, linen and muslin sheets, [illegible], hosiery, undergarments, suspenders, woolen goods, fancy goods, silks, satins, combs, brushes, handkerchiefs, buttons; together with every article usually found in the retail furnishing stores. Dealers and all others interested are invited. Sale will be peremptory, without regard to weather.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

2D AND 3D AVENUES, 30TH, 63D, 65TH AND 66TH STREETS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL—Without reserve, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the large and valuable lot on the north east corner of 3d-av. and 65th-st., 46 feet 12 inches front and rear by 100 feet deep. The sale will be made without any reservation for account of a former purchaser that has not complied with the terms of sale. $1,0[illegible] can remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years, from April, 1856. Also, 1 lot each on 65th and 66th sts., running through from street to street between 4th and 5th avs. Also 2 four-story brick houses, on the south side of West 30th-st.; also 1 lot [illegible] the south-west corner of 9th-av. and 63d-st.; also 2 lots on 3d-st., adjoining the above. Terms of all liberal, and title indisputable. For maps, and full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

John G. Van Antwerp, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—STOCK OF HARDWARE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 5th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 201 FULTON-STREET, by order of James Horner and John T. Hoffman, assignees of Pratt & Lansing, the entire stock of Birmingham, Sheffield, American and German Hardware, Heavy Goods, &c., contained in the above store. Terms—all sums under $100, cash; $100 and not exceeding $500, 3 months credit for approved notes or City acceptances, or 3 per cent. discount for cash; $500 and upwards, 6 months—6 per cent. discount for cash.

N. B.—At the close of the sale, the store fixtures, Fairbank's Dormant Platform Scale, Iron Safe, &c., will be sold.

Edward B. Franklin, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at Salesroom No. [illegible] Nassau-st., near John, will be sold to pay advances, an extensive assortment of rosewood, mahogany, walnut, oak and enameled household furniture, comprising every article in the line. Also, plated ware, fancy goods, and 50,000 cigars. Sale positive, and worthy the attention of housekeepers and the trade. For particulars, see Herald.

E. Hodgson, Auctioneer.

BY THE MANHATTAN CO.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 66 Nassau-st., without reserve, best custom-made furniture. Housekeepers and the trade have now a great opportunity to make bargains. Rich rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor suites, sofas, chairs, enameled suites, extension tables; cigars, green tea, &c. Out-door sales, and at private houses, attended to promptly.

J. E. Van Antwerp, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE.—The large sale of Hardware commenced on the 28th will be continued THIS DAY, 29th, at 10 o'clock, at the store No. 216 Pearl-st., and comprises a complete assortment of Birmingham, Sheffield, German and American hardware, table and small cutlery, &c., worthy the attention of the trade. Catalogues now ready. Terms, 6 months.

W. A. Cartee, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, FISH, SOAP, LIQUORS, CIGARS.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 87 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich, coffee, tea, mustard, pepper, mackerel, herring, codfish, rum, gin, brandy, raisins, prunes, knives, forks and scissors, saws, files, spoons, planes, chisels, pencils, clocks, coats, pants, collars.

Tunis Morrell, Auctioneer.

OFFICE FURNITURE.—Second-hand, will be sold (without reserve) THIS MORNING, 10½ o'clock, at No. 8 Nassau-st. Consisting of desks, tables, lounges, chairs, maps, shades, clocks, iron safes, carpets, &c., after which various other kinds of goods as furniture, mirrors, paintings, jewelry, cigars, &c.

Tunis Morrell, Auctioneer.

TO PAY ADVANCES.—Large stock of furniture, &c., tête-à-têtes, sofas, chairs, lounges, extension tables, book cases, wardrobes, sofa bedsteads, mattresses, cottage furniture, tables, marble tops, easy and rocking chairs, stands, &c. Buyers will rest assured that no humbug is practiced with customers.

Tunis Morrell, Auctioneer.

CIGARS—WILL BE SOLD THIS MORNING, before usual time, so as not to conflict with other goods advertised, 10½ o'clock, at No. 81 Nassau-st.—Embracing an excellent stock for City customers. Present consignment must be closed without any reserve, this morning 10½ o'clock. Attend prompt.

Anthony J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—Forty-eight houses and lots in the best part of Brooklyn, situated on Atlantic, Front, Gold, Navy, Fleet and Carroll sts., and on Fulton, Myrtle and Lafayette avs., to be sold at the Merchants' Exchange on March 6. Terms easy.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References—Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, DUE IN THIS CITY, THE FIRST OF MARCH NEXT, ON THE FOLLOWING NAMED SECURITIES, VIZ.:

THE BONDS OF KNOX COUNTY, OHIO, SEVEN PER CENTS, ISSUED TO THE SPRINGFIELD, MOUNT VERNON, AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, SEVEN PER CENTS, ISSUED TO THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, SEVEN PER CENTS, ISSUED TO THE MILWAUKEE, FOND DU LAC, AND GREEN BAY RAILROAD COMPANY;

WILL BE PAID ON PRESENTATION OF THE PROPER COUPONS, AT OUR OFFICE, NO. 8 WALL-ST., ON AND AFTER THE 1st PROXIMO.

ATWOOD & CO.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—No. [illegible] 3d-av., between 26th and 27th sts.—Feb. 20, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—This Bank has declared a dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on the 1st day of March, prox.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

DESMOINES COUNTY (IOWA) 8 PER CENT. BONDS.—The semi-annual interest coupon due 1st March on these Bonds will be paid at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st.

FALL RIVER LINE.—The steamers BAY STATE, Capt. Jewett, and EMPIRE STATE, Capt. Brayton, of the Fall River Line, have resumed their regular daily trips via Long Island Sound—one of them leaving Pier No. 3, North River, New-York, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock.

WM. BORDEN.

INSURANCE.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, for the year ending Jan. 31, 1856:

Assets on hand Jan. 31, 1855, as per statement		$2,[illegible]
Deduct for amount anticipated in last statement from agents and for interest accrued and not due		115,[illegible]
Net assets on hand Jan. 31, 1855		$2,7[illegible]
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For Premiums and Policies	$699,719 06	
For interest and annuities	151,197 29—	850,916 35
Total		$3,615,[illegible] 73
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid claims by death	$306,609 99	
Paid additions to same, being dividends	16,003 47	
Paid surrendered policies, reduction of premium and annuities	42,[illegible] 62	
Paid rent, medical examinations, salaries, office expenses, advertising, exchange, postage, and foreign, State, and City taxes	53,[illegible] 37	
Commissions	28,329 29—	437,[illegible] 64
Total		$3,178,084 20
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand and in bank	$47,947 58	
Bonds and mortgages	3,0[illegible] 25	
Bills receivable and fire insur'e.	2,[illegible] 25	
Amount deposited for taxes	4,270 25	
Due from Agents, in course of transmission	50,[illegible] 56—	$3,178,084 20
Items not added in above account, but included in all former statements, viz.:		
Deferred premiums	$80,000 00	
Interest accrued, but not due	95,000 00	
Interest due and not paid	6,051 53	
Total	$181,051 53	
Amount insured by Policies issued the past year		5,[illegible] 00
Total amount at Risk, Feb. 1, 1856		$24,004,110 00

Number of Policies issued the past year		1,698
Number of Policies running Feb. 1, 1856		8,772
Of which, 7,796 are for the whole term of life.		
Increase in Life Policies		7[illegible]
Increase in Term Policies		1[illegible]
Total		7[illegible]
Decrease in 7 year Policies	98	
Decrease in 1 year Policies	6	104
Net increase in Policies during the past year		[illegible]
Average amount of Insurance on each Policy of Increase		$4,1[illegible] 46

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred. S. Winston,	H. A. Smythe,	I. G. Pearson,
Millard Fillmore,	R. H. McCurdy,	William Moore,
David Hoadley,	John V. L. Pruyn,	John H. Swift,
Wm. V. Brady,	William Betts,	Eugene Dutilh,
Richard Patrick,	S. M. Cornell,	Chas. J. Stedman,
Joseph Blunt,	S. E. Sproulls,	Cephas H. Norton,
Nath'l Hayden,	John M. Stuart,	J. P. Treadwell,
Jonathan Miller,	Hamlin Blake,	Ezra Wheeler,
Abm. Bininger,	Alfred Edwards,	Wm. H. Popham,
J. P. Yelverton,	Lucius Robinson,	Lycurgus Edgerton,
John Wadsworth,	Saml. D. Babcock,	W. Smith Brown,
Wm. J. Bunker,	Rod. G. Moulton,	George R. Clark.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Isaac Abbatt, Secretary,

Minturn Post, M. D., Medical Examiner.

New-York, Feb. 16, 1856.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of New-York.

OFFICES No. 173 CANAL-ST. AND 22 WILLIAM-ST. Cash Capital $150,000, with a surplus, all invested in securities of the very best character.

RICHARD VARICK, President.

W. F. Underhill, Secretary.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO. Offices No. 64 Wall-st., and 345 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—$260,000.

STEPHEN CROWEL, President.

Philander Shaw, Secretary.

ANNUAL STATEMENT—OF THE BUSINESS AND CONDITION OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—Jan. 1, 1856. Office, No. 146 Broadway.

Capital Stock		$100,000 00
Reserve of January, 1855		82,548 25
Balance from business of 1855		106,[illegible] 50
Amount of premiums received during the year	$155,231 08	
Amount of interest and discount	31,624 75	
Amount of dividends, annuities, &c.	7,188 03—	194,080 90
Balances due sundries, for dividend of 1854, agent's balances, &c.		10,202 98
Total		$496,[illegible] 51
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Claims by death	$72,016 00	
Expenses, taxes, salaries, commissions, &c.	25,[illegible] 21	
Reinsurance and purchased policies	9,049 63	
Dividend on Capital	7,[illegible] 00	
Total	$114,[illegible] 84	
ASSETS.		
Bonds and mortgages on property of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, worth double the amount loaned	168,800 00	
Premium loans at 7 per cent. interest	158,602 89	
Agents accounts for premiums in course of collection and transmission	20,480 42	
Cash in Bank and on hand	5,[illegible] 68	
City Bonds and Stocks	4,850 00	
Deferred Premiums, accrued Interest and Furniture	14,5[illegible] 69	
		$496,[illegible] 51

The Directors have, after appropriating a provisional fund of $271,196 87 over and above the Capital Stock of $100,000, declared a dividend of interest at 6 per cent. on the Scrip for Profits declared Jan. 1, 1854, payable to the holders thereof, on the adjustment of the premiums for the current year.

N. D. MORGAN, President.

C. S. Wemple, Secretary.

The Manhattan Company has now become the largest Joint Stock and Mutual Company in the United States, and affords to those desirous of Life Insurance the most reliable security. All pamphlets and other documentary information furnished gratis, on application, by mail or otherwise.

Office of the Republic Fire Insurance Company, No. 24 Wall-st., Jan. 10, 1856.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Have this day, declared a dividend of FORTY-EIGHT PER CENT. to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December, 1855.

They have declared a further dividend of SIX AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to their shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.

They have also declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.

The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000—WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
William H. Russell,	Jas. M. Waterbury,
Augustus C. Downing,	George Curtis,
Gouvenor B. Lamar,	George T. Adee,
Wm. Butler Duncan,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Isaac Townsend,	Abraham Bell,
James Warren,	Daniel Drake Smith,
Arthur Leary,	Frederic G. Foster,
Mortimer W. Hamilton,	Peleg Hall,
Denning Duer,	Robert S. Hone,
John Stewart, Jr.,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Robert B. Minturn,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
Reuben Withers,	J. P. Giraud Foster,
Edward C. Center,	John A. C. Gray.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

D. F. Curry, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.—At an election for 25 Directors of this Company, held at their office, on Thursday, the 14th February, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

FREDERICK R. LEE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,
BARTLETT SMITH,
JOSEPH R. TAYLOR,
ADAM W. SPIES,
C. L. EVERITT,
EDWIN PIERSON,
JOHN A. DEVEAU,
HENRY J. BOWEN,
GERARD STUYVESANT,
CLARKSON CROLIUS,
DENTON PEARSALL,
CHARLES J. DODGE,
A. A. ALVORD,
JOHN R. PAXTON,
EDWARD S. GOULD,
ABRAM CUMMINGS,
GEORGE L. OSBORN,
SAMUEL WEEKS,
CHARLES L. STICKNEY,
HENRY SHIELDS,
JAMES R. STEERS,
ANDRE FROMENT,
JOSEPH H. GODWIN,
ALFRED MOORE.

And, at a subsequent meeting of the Board, FREDERICK R. LEE, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and SAMUEL WILLETTS, Esq., Vice-President for the ensuing year.

BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Secretary.

LIFE INSURANCE.—ACCUMULATED FUND, $2,330,000 47. LOSSES PAID, $1,336,900 34. DIVIDENDS PAID, $715,492 66. PERFECT SECURITY AND STRICT ECONOMY are distinguishing features of the MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Among the many advantages offered to the public are:

THE SECURITY OF A LARGE ACCUMULATION.
ANNUAL DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.
PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS IN REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS.
LOANS OF ONE-HALF OF LIFE PREMIUMS TO INSURERS.
RECEIPT OF PREMIUMS SEMI-ANNUALLY AND QUARTERLY.

Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished upon application at the office; all information desired will be given by the undersigned.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.
Benjamin C. Miller, Secretary.
JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1856.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON continues his practice to a certain class of diseases, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M.D.,

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure of" numerous plates. [illegible] Office No. 60 Walker-st., fourth door west of Broadway.

SANDS' REMEDY FOR SALT RHEUM.

THIS CELEBRATED EXTERNAL REMEDY

For scrofula, scorbutic and cutaneous eruptions, used in conjunction with Sands' Sarsaparilla, has cured thousands of the very worst forms of these loathsome diseases, and established a reputation that has raised a host of worthless imitations. The public are cautioned that the genuine article is prepared only by A. B. & D. SANDS, wholesale druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st. Sold, also, by druggists generally.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

Directions for Use.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; P. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., *Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.*

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARKS, No. 304 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world by R. A. BARROW, M. D., No. 31 Greene-st. near Canal, New-York, who is appointed by the patentee to give advice to all patients in America. Consultation fee, if by letter, $5. A minute description of case, stating age, habits and avocation, are necessary. Attendance daily from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M. (Sundays excepted) unless by previous appointment. No. 31 Greene-st. near Canal.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—The undersigned, formerly a pupil with RICORD, of Paris, and with the celebrated Surgeons of this City, Drs. Carnochan and Mott, may be consulted, confidentially, in his specialty, (which also includes all diseases of the throat and lungs,) at his conveniently located rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 to 1 o'clock, and from 5 to 8, daily. He tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, books, "no-mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. His extended observations in the famous Hospital du Midi, in Paris, under RICORD himself, together with the many new and efficient remedies of this eminent surgeon, render failure impossible.

For the satisfaction of the interested it is proper here to state, that RICORD'S PRACTICE in sexual diseases—which comprehends the derangements of these organs as well—is the modern and only rational system (combining rapidity of cure with entire safety to the constitution) recommended by science, as it expressly rejects the old, empirical, secret and hazardous employment of such pretended specifics as mercury, cubebs, copaiva, &c. Recent cases cured without any delay, and the most candid information given in every instance. The subscriber's treatment of Consumption, constitutional, scrofulous, mercurial and nervous diseases, is based entirely on the modern and improved science of medicine, and has been eminently successful.

It may be mentioned, for the information of patients residing in the country or distant cities, that they can at any time consult the subscriber by letter, giving a plain statement of their case, when the necessary medicines adapted to it will be prepared and sent to them.

Consultations en Français.

C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Physician, Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition, 340 pages, 75 colored figures, cloth $1. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's Paris and London treatment, from 11 to 2, and 6 to 9 P. M., No. 42 Reade-st., corner of No. 290 Broadway, New-York. His book is also sold at No. 222 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier.*

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this speciality of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical imposters, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of N. Y. University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

CURED OF A VIOLENT COUGH—And spitting blood, by applying the Camphorated Transparent Plaster to the chest, and taking the Cough Anodyne—C. E. Birdsall, Judge of the Marine Court, J. [illegible] Kellogg, Hudson River Railroad; J. R. Brown, West 30th-st., lumber-dealer. R. B. NEWMAN, proprietor, is a physician of over twenty years' practice, No. [illegible] Hudson-st.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining a desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.—Government land located on commission, real estate bought and sold, taxes paid, and all business connected with a Land agency attended to.

WOOLSEY & HOPKINS, Civil Engineer and Surveyor.

Reference to Wm. H. Aspinwall, James T. Soutter, President Bank of the Republic; A. J. Woodman.

BILLIARD BALLS.—A fine lot of billiard balls, assorted sizes, and at the lowest cash prices for sale by

WILLIAM H. WELLING, No. 420 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE, COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, TO TAKE EFFECT MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. Express Mail.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. Lightning Express.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. Night Express.—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati 8:30 P. M., Chicago 10:30 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M. on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND. Mail Train:

At 9:15 A. M., via Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,* and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.

DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 2:55 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Morning train leaves Providence at 9:00 and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Hartford for Providence 7:10 A. M., arriving at 10:30 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford 2:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 7:30 A. M. and 1:04 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars. Rockland Passenger, *at 4 P. M., via Sufferns, for Piermont, and intermediate stations.* Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. No Train will leave on Sunday. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1856, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains.

Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 5 P. M.

For Poughkeepsie at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 4 P. M. The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations.

Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 4 P. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Mail Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 73 South 4th-st.—Philadelphia, Dec. 24, 1855.—Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Stock of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, 3d January, and be re-opened on 15th January next. Holders of certificates which have been discharged from this office, or either of the Transfer Agencies, are particularly requested to have them registered in the Transfer Books, to which they have been transferred prior to 3d January. By order of the Board of Managers.

J. BRADFORD, Secretary and Treasurer.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Mauch Chunk. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 19, 1855. Leave New-York for Mauch Chunk from Pier No. 2 North River at 7:30 A. M. For Easton at 7:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortland-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL and OGDENSBURG.—The only direct through line leave by Hudson River Railroad at 12 noon; arrive at Troy at 6 P. M.; take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad; arrive at Rutland at 9 P. M., lodge; leave at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Burlington at 9:30, Plattsburg and Rouse's Point 12, noon, and Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon; leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave by Troy and Boston Railroad at 6:15 A. M., for North and East.

ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $15 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD FOR PHILADELPHIA—Will until further notice leave Pier No. 1 North River at 10 o'clock A. M. Fare $2 25. The 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. lines are discontinued.

EMIGRANT LINES.

At 1 and 4 o'clock P. M., as usual.

IRA BLISS, Agent.

HARTFORD, PROVIDENCE AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—After THURSDAY, Feb. 7, 1856, the 7:10 o'clock A. M. train from Hartford for Providence, and the 10:50 o'clock A. M. train from Providence for Hartford, will be discontinued until further notice.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. Brooks, Agent, Providence.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—United States Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship FLORIDA, M. S. Woodhull, Commander. Will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, March 1, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight apply on board, or for passage to

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

Cabin passage to Savannah, $25.

For Florida, through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; Pilatka, $33.

Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers from New-York on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The steamer ALABAMA, George R. Schenck, Commander, will succeed the above and leave on WEDNESDAY, March 5.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail Steamship ROANOKE, Captain Thomas Skinner, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 1st March, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 13, N. R. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. The James River being now free from ice, travelers wishing to take this agreeable and expeditious route need not apprehend any delay in reaching their destination. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Richmond and Petersburg $10. Steerage half price. Apply to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 31 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW ORLEANS.—The United States Mail steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. W. Smith, Commander, will commence receiving freight on Thursday, March 6, and sail for the above ports on MONDAY, March 10, at 1 P. M., precisely, from pier No. 37, North River, foot of Robinson-st.

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents, Office No. 12 Park-place.

Notice.—No bills of lading signed after ship sails.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership between the subscribers, under the firm of YELVERTON & FELLOWS, expires this day, by its own limitation.

HENRY YELVERTON, Special Partner.
ROBERT YELVERTON, }
GEORGE A. FELLOWS, } General Partners.
CHARLES W. SNIFFEN, }

New-York, Feb. 1, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP—The undersigned will continue the Wholesale Grocery and Commission business, at the store formerly occupied by Yelverton & Fellows, Nos. 88 and 90 Pearl-st., under the firm of YELVERTON, WALKER & SNIFFEN.

ROBERT YELVERTON,
STEPHEN C. WALKER,
CHARLES W. SNIFFEN.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1856.

TRUSSES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S SUPPORTERS, Belt and Bandage, in the very highest perfection and at extremely low prices at BRIDGMAN & CO.'S, Apothecaries and Manufacturers, No. [illegible] Grand-st., near Centre Market.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are as follows:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. [illegible].
ADRIATIC, Capt. [illegible]. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130. In second cabin, $75; exclusive use of extra sized staterooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Wednesday, Nov. 28 ... 1855	Saturday, Dec. 1 ... 1855
Wednesday, Dec. 12 ... 1855	Saturday, Dec. 15 ... 1855
Wednesday, Dec. 26 ... 1855	Saturday, Dec. 29 ... 1855
Saturday, Jan. 5 ... 1856	Saturday, Jan. 12 ... 1856
Saturday, Jan. 19 ... 1856	Wednesday, Jan. 23 ... 1856
Saturday, Feb. 2 ... 1856	Wednesday, Feb. 6 ... 1856
Saturday, Feb. 16 ... 1856	Wednesday, Feb. 20 ... 1856
Saturday, Mar. 1 ... 1856	Wednesday, Mar. 5 ... 1856
Saturday, Mar. 15 ... 1856	Wednesday, Mar. 19 ... 1856
Saturday, Mar. 29 ... 1856	Wednesday, Apr. 2 ... 1856
Saturday, Apr. 12 ... 1856	Wednesday, Apr. 16 ... 1856
Saturday, Apr. 26 ... 1856	Wednesday, Apr. 30 ... 1856
Saturday, May 10 ... 1856	Wednesday, May 14 ... 1856
Saturday, May 24 ... 1856	Wednesday, May 28 ... 1856
	Wednesday, June 11 ... 1856

For freight or passage apply to

EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

Notice.—The day of departure of this line from New-York, for 1856, will be Saturday, commencing Jan. 5, and every alternate Saturday—and from Liverpool, Wednesday, commencing Jan. 23, and every alternate Wednesday.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

From New-York to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leave Boston	Wednesday, Feb. 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York	Wednesday, Mar. 5.
AMERICA, Wickman, leave Boston	Wednesday, Mar. 12.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York	Wednesday, Mar. 19.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston	Wednesday, Mar. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York	Wednesday, April 2.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston	Wednesday, April 9.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York	Wednesday, April 16.
AMERICA, Wickman, leave Boston	Wednesday, April 23.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value therein expressed.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FROM NEW YORK TO HAVRE DIRECT.—British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company.

ETNA, Capt. Miller. EMEW, Capt. Small.
JURA, Capt. Wickman. LEBANON, Capt. Cook.
CAMBRIA, (paddle-wheel,) Capt. Brownless.

The Company's screw steamship ETNA, (3,000 tons,) W. Miller, Commander, will sail from New York for Havre, direct, on FRIDAY, 7th March.

Her cabin accommodations and staterooms for first class passengers, are equal to those of any steamship afloat.

Passage money, first cabin, $100—Provisions and steward's fee included; *wines and liquors extra, to be procured on board.*

For freight, passage, or any other information, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:

EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, Wm. Cumming, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, Robert Craig, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, John Duncan, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

EDINBURGH...Saturday, 22d of March, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. Lines, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 8, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River, root of Beach-st.

Price of Passage—First Cabin ... $130
Price of Passage—Second Cabin ... 75

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

No freight will be taken after Thursday, March 6.

For freight or passage, apply to

M. LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

P. S.—The FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail April 5.

FOR GIBRALTAR, MALTA AND TRIESTE.—The splendid steamship UNION, Capt. Richard Adams, will leave for the above ports on SATURDAY, March 15, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely. A most desirable opportunity is now offered for parties wishing to visit Spain, Italy [illegible]. The ship is in the most perfect order [illegible] will avoid the difficulties of a higher latitude at this season.

At [illegible] steamers running to Constantinople, [illegible] &c.

Price to Gibraltar, [illegible]; Malta or Trieste $150.

A few [illegible] passengers will be taken. For passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA.—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. Lott Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th March, at 1 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board by 12½ o'clock. The AFRICA will sail on the 19th March.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE ROYAL MAIL SCREW STEAMSHIP CANADIAN—Will positively sail from her berth at the foot of Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock precisely. There are still several berths vacant, and she has room for a few tons more freight.

GILLESPIE, DEAN & CO., No. 3 Bowling Green.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES.—NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, under the direction of C. VANDERBILT, for the ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY OF NICARAGUA, Proprietors. 50 pounds of Baggage Free—all over, 10 cents per pound.—DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED TO 5th AND 24th OF EACH MONTH.—Through in advance of the mail—500 miles shorter than any other route.

The splendid double-engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, (2,500 tons burden,) Captain Miner, will leave Pier No. 2, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Punta Arenas, on SATURDAY, March 5, connecting with the steamship PACIFIC, (2,000 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route; having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. The proprietors can now assure the public that the political troubles in Nicaragua have ceased; not the slightest interruption in the Transit between the Oceans need be apprehended.

For information or passage apply to JAMES M. CROSS, at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling-green.

Stamped letters taken for 6¼ cents each.

REDUCED PRICES—50 POUNDS BAGGAGE FREE—10 cents per pound on excess.—Four hours from ocean to ocean, by Panama Railroad; no extra expenses; meals on the Isthmus free for steerage passengers. Through for California via Panama Railroad. The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch for Aspinwall on WEDNESDAY, March 5, at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well-known and fast steamship ILLINOIS, Captain Chas. S. Boggs, U. S. N. Passengers and mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad, and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship SONORA, Richard Whiting, Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. The public are informed that the P. M. S. Co. always have one or more extra steamers lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of passengers or mails. For passage, apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st.

Through Freight to San Francisco can now be contracted for in lots of not less than half a ton measurement at very low rates, to leave Panama by the steamer OREGON in March. Apply as above.

FOR NEW-GRANADA.—THE NEW-GRANADA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY will dispatch their steamship OSPREY on her third trip to Carthagena and Santa Martha, New-Granada, via Jamaica, on TUESDAY, April 3, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THE OSPREY is a superior steamship, finely fitted up to accommodate comfortably 500 passengers, and on her arrival in New-Granada will connect with the Company's steamers on the Magdalena River to Honda, thus avoiding detention.

To Carthagena or Santa Martha, First Cabin $60; to Carthagena or Santa Martha, Second Cabin, $35; to Carthagena or Santa Martha, Steerage, $20.

For passage, apply WM. R. ROLLO & CO., No. 38 William-st., New-York.

For freight, apply to MOSQUERA & CO., No. 26½ Broadway, New-York.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT, Albany, April 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

ap6, '54-law2yF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

THE PARK BANK.—NOTICE.—The Subscribers to the Capital Stock of the Park Bank are respectfully requested to pay the first installment of Ten per cent. upon their subscriptions on SATURDAY, the 1st day of March next, at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York. By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Booksellers, Wholesale dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.—[illegible] against [illegible] CHESEBROUGH, CAROLINE THOMPSON and [illegible].—Summons for relief.—To the defendants [illegible]: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall of the said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible], in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

ROBT. L. CHESEBROUGH, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. [illegible].

Dated New-York, Jan. 11, 1856. [illegible]

SUPREME COURT OF NEW-YORK.—NELSON M. GASTON against DENNIS HARRIS.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendant, DENNIS HARRIS: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. [illegible] Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-nine hundred and ninety-three dollars and fifty-one cents, with interest from the 3d day of December, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Feb. 7, 1856.

PIKE & GALPIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of Bodman R. Dawson, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. [illegible], late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of [illegible] VOM BAUR & CO., No. 6 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 18, 1855.

E. AUGUSTUS STERNBERG,
GOODWIN LOURBY,
JOHN A. JENNER, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY A. BRADY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his residence, No. [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of April next.—Dated Oct. 16, 1855.

WILLIAM MITCHELL, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PATRICK DUNNE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN B. FLANAGAN, No. 16 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 27, 1855.

JAMES FLANAGAN, EDWARD REILEY, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF BODMAN R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN WEST, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the office of BRIGHAM & CARHART, No. 34 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the sixteenth day of July next.

ANN G. WEST, Administratrix.

Dated Jan. 8, 1856.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ELIHU [illegible], late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his store, No. [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of [illegible] next.—Dated Jan. 21, 1856.

ROLLIN [illegible], Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL B. ENGLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his house, No. 174 Canal-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, November 14, 1855.

HIRAM OSTRANDER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible] LOOS BAKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of HOPKINS & CO., No. [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 7th day of February, 1856.

WILLIAM C. BAKER, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE BOND PEARSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 30, 1855.

ISAAC GREEN PEARSON, Administrator.

FINANCIAL.

STOCK, BOND, EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE OF STEVENS, WALLACE & NORRIS, NO. 2 WILLIAM-ST.

STOCKS AND BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States promptly, and at the lowest possible rates.

LOANS and business paper negotiated.

LAND WARRANTS bought and sold.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS, Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. [illegible] William-st.

CLINTON LINE RAILROAD BONDS.—CLINTON LINE EXTENSION BONDS.—The above Bonds, now on sale, are First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds, with semi-annual Coupons, payable in the City of New-York, [illegible] value, with additional [illegible].

These roads are connecting links in the chain of roads [illegible] under the name of the American Central Railway, [illegible] with [illegible] form a [illegible] to the Mississippi River, [illegible] direct, level and central, as well as the [illegible] railway on the continent.

The Clinton Line Railroad is the [illegible] of the New-York and Erie [illegible] Sunbury and Erie Lines, from the point where they unite at the [illegible] the chain, westward [illegible] Western Valley, [illegible] available, [illegible] over the Mississippi, and all [illegible]. It occupies especially the commanding [illegible] for the live stock traffic of the Western Valley.

The attention of all [illegible] investments of a safe and remunerative character, is invited to the more detailed exhibits of the Company, [illegible] at the office of

WHEELER, BROTHERS & CO., No. [illegible] Wall-st. or T. T. MERWIN, No. [illegible] William-st.

Office of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Co., No. [illegible] William-st., New-York, Feb. 1, 1856.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after [illegible] day of March next, and until further notice, this Company will issue its new Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds of 1856, in exchange for any of the Bonds heretofore issued by the Michigan Southern Railroad Co., and the Northern Indiana Railroad Co. Such exchanges will be made at par, with as much dispatch as the [illegible] of the bonds will admit of, and in the order in which applications for such exchanges may be made. The interest on the old bonds will be paid up to the first day of May, from which date interest runs on the new bonds. By order of the Board.

J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

FOR SALE—$10,000 CHICAGO AND AURORA (NOW CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY) RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The earnings of this road are second to none in the country. After paying interest on the Bonds the Company divided twenty per cent. to the Stockholders the past year. Apply to

G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

BONDS.—CLINTON LINE RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.

CLINTON LINE EXTENSION RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.

CRAWFORD COUNTY, PENN., 6 per cent Bonds.

$20,000 LOUISIANA CITY [illegible] per cent. [illegible] Bonds.

For sale by WHEELER, BROS. & CO., No. [illegible] Wall-st.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS IN THE MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.—All persons holding Stock Receipts or Certificates in the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co., are hereby notified and requested to send a written [illegible] of [illegible] number, and [illegible] to [illegible], No. 371 Broadway. [illegible]

NOTICE TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN GLASS [illegible] COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at their office, No. [illegible] Duane-st., on TUESDAY, March 4, at [illegible] o'clock P. M.

P. N. OVERTON, Secretary.

New-York, Feb. 19, 1856.

W[illegible] & VAN[illegible]—No. [illegible] William-st., devote their attention to the purchase and sale of Stocks, for cash or on time, making cash advances, and the transaction of a general Commission business.

BUSINESS PAPER DISCOUNTED—At [illegible] in sums from [illegible] to suit or in part by JOHN S. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., opposite Bank of North America.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by E. C. CROMMELIN, No. 10 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

CORNING & BRETTON—No. [illegible] Broad-st.—Negotiators in Real Estate, Bonds, Stocks and business paper. Loans negotiated on [illegible].

Geo. W. Corning. [illegible]

TO TEXAS [illegible]—[illegible] purchased or collected by [illegible]

T. A. R. [illegible] & CO., No. [illegible] Pine-st.

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

CHARLES DICKENS.

A Lecture by Geo. W. Curtis.

Mr. Curtis' admirable lecture on Dickens was delivered on Wednesday night, in Clinton Hall, before one of the largest, most brilliant, and most appreciative audiences that we have ever seen assembled within the walls of that popular institution. Indeed, the occasion had a double attraction. There was not only a popular theme to be treated, but there was a congenial spirit by whom it was to be treated, and the unqualified admiration of the audience, as exhibited in the rapt attention with which they hung on every syllable, sufficiently testified to their appreciation of the manner in which the task was performed.

Mr. Curtis said: Ladies and gentlemen: On a survey of any literary epoch, it is impossible to see, or rather to avoid seeing, that it has a general character and collective meaning. It is the expression of what we call "the spirit of the age," and shows itself in every department of human activity. Thus, at the close of the last century, the French Revolution was in the books of Voltaire and Rousseau before it was in the streets of Paris; and Literature is thus a prophecy and an illustration of history. The French Revolution was a symptom of the age. The intellectual movement which led to that assertion of human rights had crossed the Rhine much earlier than the Channel. The Literature of Germany is not yet 150 years old, and its spirit is purely Democratic. The Literature of England was always genial, but a genuine and universal humanity was not recognized in it. There were men enough who sympathized with the French Revolution, and hoped much from its influence, but John Bull would have no prophet who comes in wooden shoes; and Godwin's original preface to Caleb Williams was suppressed, by the frightened booksellers, in the second edition,—for William Godwin had in that book the temerity to say: "It is of late that the importance of political principles have been adequately apprehended." This audacious book was written in 1794, but Godwin was a pioneer—not a representative. Dr. Johnson was the great literary Englishman of the end of the last century—Dr. Johnson, who said of America, "Taxation no tyranny;" and who said of [illegible], "To abolish the slave trade would be to shut the gates of mercy on mankind."

Sir Walter Scott was the great literary Englishman immediately after the French Revolution. He was probably more loved in his time than any other author has been. His genius was simple and genial and hearty, and he is the last great story-teller in England before Dickens. I shall glance for a moment, not at his genius, nor at his comparative power measured with Dickens, but simply at the tone of his writings. In literature Walter Scott was a border baron. His sympathies were exclusive. He assumed his social superiority as a final fact. It was the urbanity of Sir Roger de Coverley. This is not the sympathy of man with men, but the sympathy of a landlord with his tenants. It is beautiful and noble in its way, but it is not the best way. If a bad man be a good landlord, he has still a social consideration which he does not deserve. Any other relation among men than that founded upon natural character is bad the moment it departs [illegible]. However beautiful the relations of English society may be in certain instances, they are always and upon the whole, because men are weak, [illegible]. In England the one great fact beyond all dispute was the [illegible] fact of caste, and the one protest against it was the rhyme of a man who was himself bamboozled by it:

> "The rank is but the guinea's stamp,
> A man's a man for a' that."

Sir Walter Scott was a Sir Roger de Coverley with genius. But although he lived a century later, he was not a century older. There would be nothing in the morals or the politics of Sir Walter's stories with which Sir Roger de Coverley would not heartily sympathize. Scott was essentially a Romanticist. He was the last minstrel, and it is natural that the minstrel whose themes are knightly, and [illegible] with feudal chivalry, should delight in what he [illegible], and believes, that Lords and Ladies and [illegible] baronial halls have the same beauty [illegible] and the stars. Scott, and we have his own word for it, aimed to do nothing but amuse, [illegible] we have him sitting below the salt, [illegible]

> [illegible]

Scott, as a literary man, deliberately accepted this part. He honored, without exception, things as they were. There is no sadder passage in the life of this great author than that which recalls to our [illegible] which Mr. Thackeray has recently [illegible], that when "that great and good monarch" George the Fourth—[Laughter] came to Edinburgh, Sir Walter begged to preserve the glass out of which the sacred lips had quaffed the royal toddy. Loyalty is good, but a man sighs to think that a man like Sir Walter Scott was not superior to the loyalty of these English, to a king like George the Fourth. In his own books, Scott [illegible] everything but positive immorality. His sympathy was not with man for man, but with [illegible] characters. His feelings were with the past. He was the last laureate of feudalism. He summoned the whole world to the last tournament, and the world looked on delighted. As epitaphs, which say the last things of the dead, say also the best, so Scott's stories, inspired by the spirit of feudalism, [illegible] the worthiest celebration. Ladies and gentlemen, said the lecturer, I must beg you not to misunderstand me. You would much more readily forgive me than I would forgive myself if I would even seem to you to speak flippantly of this genius that the world admires, and of this man that we all love. But in coming to speak of Charles Dickens, and to determine, not his character as a literary artist, but the significance of his writings in English Literature, it is impossible not to take this glance at Scott, and not to see, without any comparison between them, the essential difference of tone. Scott has his "ism," which was feudalism. He was essentially an aristocrat, and it must never be forgotten, in any estimate of the literary men of Great Britain, that it is not Walter Scott, but Robert Burns, who is dearest to the hearts of England. I cannot but regard Walter Scott, of course, as one of the greatest benefactors of the world. When he died the throne was left vacant, but there was no cry of "the King is dead, long live the King!" for he had no successor. The ardent of his fame and greatness were beyond all account. It had apparently paralyzed all other ambitions. The men who followed him began by dedications to him, and then [illegible] stories that had a vague flavor of Scott. [illegible] ascribed to him his first novel; Bulwer inscribed to him his third novel, Eugene Aram. Disraeli was playing "Tancred" in the East, having already written Vivian Grey.

The [illegible] civilization still prevailed in England. English society was stagnant with snobbery. The circulating library dribbled out to the public as novels a dilution of the Court Circular and the Book of the Peerage. Sir Walter Scott had confirmed this tendency by his feudal partiality, and his investiture of the gracious forms of society with the splendors of romance. Lord Byron had helped it by being himself a Lord, and loving his order. He had nothing of that hearty geniality with which Scott [illegible] the hearts of the world, and almost made [illegible] sigh for the bondage it was leaving.

The only men in whose works gleamed some sense of the coming era in literature, were a group [illegible] scorned by the public and hooted by reviewers [illegible] of them, Leigh Hunt, who edited a liberal [illegible], and something disrespectful about the first Monkey in Europe, was sent to jail, and I fear all the Sir Rogers de Coverley of the day thought he was served right.

The one among them whose genius was to be a [illegible] light on the new literature, lived a short life [illegible], and his heart was buried in Rome. That was Shelley.

With an intellect wonderfully acute, but betraying him into many errors of judgment—with an organization so sensitive that he seemed to touch life with bare nerves, he had yet a heart that loved the world, and loved most where there was most wrong. Coleridge and Southey had relinquished their dreams of a Susquehanna paradise. Moore was [illegible] his guitar under [illegible] windows—Campbell singing sonorous odes at public dinners—[illegible] taking daguerreotype pictures of humble character—Rogers turning from poetry to Turner's pictures—the nightingale Keats had pressed the thorn to his heart, and the green sod was over him—Wordsworth, disgusted that the French revolution did not produce a Millennium, seemed to have [illegible] himself justified in losing hope of the human race, and sat down in clammy disappointment to write sonnets in favor of capital punishment.

There seemed no prophet in English literature. Lord Byron's sadness might well be explained by this [illegible] for heroes with which he would have nothing in common, and which he would instantly [illegible]—Bulwer was flirting Byron—Disraeli [illegible]—James setting his two horsemen [illegible] in the saddle for a long journey [illegible]—Ainsworth saying mass at the altar of Richard Turpin—[illegible] painting [illegible] pictures of a young lady—Mrs. Gore and her [illegible] of millinery—and Captain Marryatt making everybody seasick. There was no sound, [illegible] power [illegible] fiction.

From the year 1827 onwards, there had been various articles in the reviews and magazines, especially by one upon Burns and one upon Sir Walter Scott [illegible], which showed a remarkable [illegible] and [illegible] of critical analysis, upon high principles, and a hearty recognition of the humanity of literature. It was clear that, with such a critic, there would be better authors. When the reviews called upon literature to mean something, something would be meant; or such a critic would take to writing a book himself, which he did—and Thomas Carlyle published the Life of Schiller and Sartor Resartus. The Life of Schiller was written anonymously; and I have seen an early copy of it, with a memoranda on the fly leaf: "Written by one Carlyle, a schoolmaster, somewhere out of Scotland." Sartor Resartus was an indignant protest against the dilettantism and superficiality of the age—it was the cry of a strong man fed upon husks.

In the year 1835, eight years afterwards, a young reporter of the *Morning Chronicle*, then 23 years old, and the author of some sketches published in that paper, signed Boz, opened his door in Furnival's Inn to a well-known publisher in London, who came to propose that he should write a something, to be published in monthly numbers, adapted to drawings by Mr. Seymour, then a rising artist. The reporter of the *Chronicle*, Charles Dickens, agreed to the proposal, although his friends told him it was a low, cheap form of publication, and soon afterwards the first number of the Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club was published. To know the date was like knowing a friend's birthday. If in a January night, a man should come into our house, and bring Summer with him, and grasp our hand with a heartiness that sent the blood tingling to the furthest nerves with the glad tidings that a friend had arrived, and should there tell us stories till the sparks went roaring up the chimney, and the old windows shook their sides as if they would burst, and we smiled away the sadness and forgot the pain in our head and heart, should not we be glad that the man should come in? But if, while he told the story, the stony heart in our breast melted and ran out of our eyes—if we found ourselves pleasantly convicted of knavish meanness and selfishness—if we were made to feel that society was only an aggregate of individuals, and the individual is therefore responsible for society,—if, when we asked, "Am I my brother's keeper?" a sweet, strong voice, answered, firmly "You are," and at once persuaded us to begin to take care of him; and if, as we listened, we felt charity coming in the place of coldness, and wise sympathy in the place of shrewd heartlessness, and if we began to think, in that cold Winter night, that we heard the starry song the Syrian shepherds heard—should we not be glad that the man had come in: should we not get up and press him to our heart, prepare the best chamber, and ask him to stay forever?

This is the way Charles Dickens came into English literature, and the glance at its previous condition was necessary fully to understand its position. He came as unheralded as Fielding. He was even more unlike Scott than Fielding was like Richardson. The stage had been entirely changed; and instead of the scene being a Baron and his retainers, it was a small parlor, a prison cell; and men and women. Feudalism in English literature died with Scott, and the humanity of English fiction was born with Dickens; and ours is as much the great age of English fiction, as Queen Elizabeth's was the great age of the drama.

The sudden culmination of this era in English literary history is as remarkable as any other great facts of that history. Suddenly the best modern genius in England had entirely removed the old traditions, and obeyed a new spirit. Even Carlyle's moral and literary despotism was the most democratic ever known, for it was based upon real faith in human nature. The bitterness of his raillery at men gets all its force from his consciousness of their essential superiority; and while Carlyle, as we had seen, was storming and battling in the old reviews, the humorists, who were always kindly men, started *Punch*, the whole spirit of which was profoundly democratic; and while, as we had seen, Moore, Campbell and Rogers were trolling sentimental strains; and Bulwer, Disraeli, and the ladies of the company were gossiping about a passion for Lady Fussbow's white hand, there came a singular song in at my lady's boudoir window, which seemed the shiver of a breaking heart rather than a song:

> "Work, work, work,
> Till the brain begins to swim;
> Work, work, work,
> Till the eye grows heavy and dim,
> Seam, and gusset, and band,
> Band, and gusset, and seam;
> Till over the buttons I fall asleep,
> And sew them on in a dream.
>
> Oh! men with sisters dear,
> Oh! men with mothers and wives,
> It is not linen you're wearing out,
> But human creatures' lives!
> Stitch, stitch, stitch,
> In poverty, hunger, and dirt;
> Sewing at once with a double thread,
> A shroud as well as a shirt."

And My Lord Fribble paused and turned pale, as a wail floated up from the street, and mingled with his "Hip, hip, hurrah:"

> "Take her up tenderly,
> Lift her with care,
> Fashioned so slenderly,
> Young and so fair," &c.

Here were the first audible echoes recognized by the world in English literature to Burns' song, "A man's a man for a' that." Elizabeth Barrett was singing with the same inspiration her famous poem, "The Cry of Children," and Mrs. Gaskell was about putting that "Cry" in scathing prose, in *Mary Barton*, and in *North and South*. Thackeray, though at that time unrecognized, was tragically true to the same humane spirit. Walter Savage Landor proclaimed the same in his books; Tennyson owned it in his poems; Charlotte Bronte and her sisters cherished it pleasantly in Yorkshire, in *Jane Eyre* and *Wuthering Heights*; Charles Kingsley was writing *Alton Locke* and *Yeast*; and Robert Browning gave emphatic expression to the same thing.

These are the chief pure literary names in cotemporaneous English literature, except Hallam and Macaulay; and their strain was a mingled tear and smile. English fiction, whether prose or poetry, still sings Hood's "Song of the Shirt." And the greatness of Dickens is not his humor, nor his affluence, nor his variety, but it is his humanity. His stories not only make us laugh and cry, but they make us better men. What do we want books for, or paintings, or statuary, or music? That our taste may be gratified? Or that the proper canons of criticism may be satisfied? The style pure, and the characterization perfect, that we may escape a tedious hour, or forget a passing pain? A juggler or a mountebank would do that. A foolish farce makes us laugh more than kindly wit; a sentimental ballad makes us cry more than the *Miserere*. What we instinctively want from every influence in nature and art, is to be touched so as to be made more kind and thoughtful for others, and less careful for ourselves. We feel when that is done, but we find it hard to say how it is done. It is through the heart the character is reached and the affections developed. "It is very fine," people say to one another, about a great singer, or actor, or preacher, or author, "but I am not touched." Why? Because the artist had not the happy secret of the greatest art. How strongly was this felt concerning Rachel.

The attitude of the heart towards Rachel was that of a Christian towards a superb Pagan goddess. In her wildest flights of tragic intensity, the deepest sympathy was wanting. It was the counterfeit of emotion, but emotion intellectually discerned. In the height of our admiration of greatness, we felt there was something greater than this—this incomparable art still lacked, alas! perfection. In spite of our love of art, we loved character more than genius.

A woman of less dramatic power, but livelier character, would attain the object of all art, namely, the real improvement of the spectator, a hundred-fold easier than the greatest mere actress—just as the crude picture of a boy, bursting with feeling and struggling with his colors, shall yet more deeply touch the heart and affect the life, than the coldest academic perfection—just as a burst of symphony from 10,000 instruments, if no heart be there, is powerless, as compared with the heart-reaching sighs of a serenade.

It is this quality which gives Dickens his immense power and popularity. It is this which brings him into the closest relations with the age, and settles the *dilettante* question about his art. He holds much the same relation to the world that Jenny Lind did to this country. We have heard that Jenny Lind was not as great an artist as some one else, but if music has any meaning to be measured, she is before all singers in all time the one who has done the human heart good. There is the same kind of misgiving about Dickens. But no stories are now told to which the world listens with such interest as those of Dickens, and none ever written have had a more direct influence upon human life. I do not select Dickens, by any means, as the representative of the Reform Novelists, which position belongs exclusively to Kingsley. Each of Dickens' stories has a moral.

Pickwick, with its infinite and delicious humor, is not only a story, a comedy of low life, but it is pointed like the finger of a great nobleman at a great national abuse in the treatment of poor debtors. *Nicholas Nickleby* is directed at boarding-schools, with hilarious jests in which England and the world join, and Dotheboy's halls are laughed away. *Oliver Twist* turns the cold poor-house out, and warms it with the sun of human charity. *David Copperfield* looks into model prisons; *Bleak House* is a blow at the cruel delays of chancery; and his Christmas stories bloom like flowers in the frosty air, peal like angel chimes in the crystal stillness, ringing over London and Paris, Boston and New-York, as the angel's song at Bethlehem, "Peace on earth, good will to man."

But Dickens' humanity is a wise humanity. He is full of common sense. He believes fully in helping the unfortunate. Mrs. Jellaby and the Boriobooloa-gha mission, and his clerical gallery of Pecksniffs, Stigginses, and Chadbands, show that he was not deluded by parades of philanthropy, while your child starves in your room for the loaf which you fling over the street.

Much of this modern fiction is brought to bear on sleek dinners. I was once nervously asked by an uneasy clergyman why all the best novels now-a-days make fun of the clergy. I told him that where there was so much smoke there must be some fire, and asked him in turn who had so great an interest in having quacks exposed as the members of the faculty. We must all like this hearty abhorrence in Dickens of religious humbug. But was there ever such a merry missionary as Dickens? Did a man ever go about the world pricking all beautiful bladders with such sparkling grace and with such an irresistible smile? He sits at table with us, chats, jokes and sings, and turning to his neighbor says suddenly, "What a preposterous pair of false whiskers; here, John, get the scissors and take these whiskers off," the company laugh with sympathy, and Dr. Chaff is delighted to be rid of his bushy ambush. This is all done with perfect sincerity, though with the utmost *bonhommie*.

The smile does not deceive any one into a want of honesty.

Dickens' books have more animal spirits than any other books in literature. They bubble and burst with fun; they overflow with humor. To him the whole world looks grotesque and funny. Here it is we touch his greatest fault as an artist, which arises from the very exuberance of his humor and sentiment. His characters are real,—not puppets, red-cheeked wax dolls, men made of doublets and ostrich feathers, like the population of novels before him. They are always men and women; but his humorous fancy, his sympathy, so exaggerate them that they are all a little distorted, and resemble natural objects seen through a mist or colored glass.

Dickens' characters, like the pictures of *Punch*, are admirable portraits and caricatures. No artist could give us a better likeness of Lord Brougham or Lord John Russell, but they are hardly the portraits which the wives of their bosoms would care to hang about their necks. [Laughter.] We can always pick out Brougham by the nose. It is a convenient handle for memory and observation. It is a defiant and supercilious nose; and if we were called upon to define Brougham from *Punch*, we should say an ugly man, smelling something unpleasant. If we went into the House of Lords, or were invited down into Belgravia, and Lord Brougham was at the table, we immediately recognize him as the man we had known in *Punch*. It is so in Dickens—so that his characters often seem caricatures. If he sees a funny nose on one of his figures, they gradually become nothing but nose. His humor and fancy seize it, and draw more sport from it than a conjuror draws ribbons from his mouth.

Every one is ready to introduce you to some Micawber of his acquaintance. Yet with Dickens' characters you always think you are dealing with the little dodger. There is some thimblerig about it. With all their essential reality of life there is an air of caricature in all Dickens' stories. They are not a falsification of life, but a fairy paraphrase of it. The resemblances are individual and characteristic, and the little deflections from the line of actuality never detract from the consistency of the book. Dickens is conspicuous among the great novelists for his partiality towards certain of his own creations. In the range of his works we could name his own favorites. His other great failure, as it seems to me, is shared by all the novelists that I know anywhere, and is a failure also of Scott; it is in his delineation of women. The portraiture of a really lovely woman seems to be beyond the power of any novelist. I suppose it is because loveliness is an aroma; we can feel it but we cannot catch or convey it.

The women of fiction are either like books which no man would care to endure, or like blank sheets which no man can endure. I am not surprised that David Copperfield married Dora instead of Agnes. Agnes always seems to be his aunt. The good young women of novels always seem to be aunts. [Laughter.] The story-teller may relate that at thirteen Louisa was perfectly conversant with the musical glasses, that at sixteen she knew the use of the globes—(although I never saw a young lady who did know the use of the globes)—that at twenty she was as accomplished in mind as she was lovely in person. Still I can form no idea of Louisa. Why is it the women of fiction are so entirely inferior to the men? I would believe it is because they are described by men, if women described them better.

Dickens can always render beautiful, feminine traits, because he has a sympathetic nature. Being sentimental, Dickens is sometimes melodramatic; and I must confess it seems to me, also, as if he were occasionally working a vein of a story or character less because he was sincerely interested in them than because he had discovered that the public were easily moved with that kind of interest. The defects of St. Peter's are stated by all tourists, but St. Peter's remains one of the grandest temples in the world.

However distasteful and imperfect much of Dickens may be, we must grant that the affluence of his genius is Shakespearean. He has enriched literature and general experience with more characters than any other in the world except Shakespeare. Can we remember and name any of Bulwer's heroes except when they give the title to the book? Is common conversation familiar with them? But we know Pickwick, Sam Weller, the Fat Boy, the Infant Phenomenon, Pecksniff, &c., as we know Hamlet, Mercutio, Imogen—names which men who died thirty years ago in London never heard of, and which will be known intimately as long as there is a London.

Dickens is the Columbus of new English fiction. Others have dreamed, and speculated, and hoped about a loftier tone in that literature, but he has led the way into that better region. He does not sit below the salt, and soothe us gently after dinner; he does not embroider new and graceful figures upon the worn-out tapestry on the walls; he does not prefer "the roast beef of old England" to the human welfare of old England, nor honor Lord Dedlock with his ancestral gout because his gout is ancestral. He prefers the noble man to the nobleman, and he would not see Dr. Johnson standing in Lord Chesterfield's ante-room, without thundering at the door of my lord's cabinet, and shouting that he keeps his betters waiting. This true Democrat takes us by the hand; and as he leads us through St. James', and points out the King and Royal Family, the gilded courtier and the weary maids of honor, he whispers, "these are men and women;" and as he leads us through St. Giles', he points out squalid sin, the red murderer, the stealthy thief, and whispers again, "these, also, are men and women." Should we despair of the world when the most Christian story-teller for the first time in history is also the most popular?

Mr. Curtis now proceeded to speak of Dickens' visit to America, and the grudge against him for the manner in which the kindness exhibited to him here had been repaid. He took the unpopular side of the question and illustrated his views by saying he remembered Dickens here at a ball, as boozy as the biographer of Dr. Johnson would have desired. It was an epitome of his American career. Everything was enthusiastically overdone. He wore an extraordinary red waistcoat; and he seemed to him (Mr. Curtis) like a man excessively got up, and was not used to it. He remembered his long beautiful hair, which swept easily about his forehead and hung carelessly over his ears; his eyes sweet and bright; and the face that of an eager and vivacious boy. He bowed and smiled courteously, and underwent a shaking of hands to which the most democratic of Presidents would have succumbed. But he was very quiet, and it was evident the sweet eyes were open; and before night was ever he no doubt did what his own Capt. Cuttle advised, and "made a note of it." [Laughter.]

But, said the eloquent lecturer in conclusion, I will not think of revenge or recrimination in connection with this genial genius. His smile lights up the whole world. I don't envy the men who, thirty or forty years ago, used to have the good fortune to have Byron to sing and Scott to tell them fortunes. The new novel by Waverley made no man's heart leap higher then, than the announcement of a serial fiction by Dickens makes many hearts now. His name is a kind of good tidings. When I mention him, the world seems changed into a cheerful feast.

I can believe his name has drawn you here to-night, as to a Christmas banquet. The friends of Charles Dickens meet here: and as I resume my seat, after my too long speech, I feel like saying to you,—Fill your glasses, while I propose the health of "our friend and the world's friend," Charles Dickens,—with the hope he may live longer than the youngest of us, and be always writing a monthly something!

Mr. Curtis was repeatedly applauded during the delivery of his lecture, of which the foregoing is a mere abstract, and retired amid warm and prolonged applause.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Feb. 27.

Before Hon. Justices Roosevelt, Clerke, and ——!

THE NEW LIQUOR LAW—SUIT AGAINST THE PROPRIETORS OF THE ASTOR HOUSE.

Yesterday morning, four gentlemen being on the Bench, three of whom were Judges of the Court, and one who wasn't, the case of *The People ex rel. Charles J. Warren vs. Coleman and Stetson*, was called. This case, it will be remembered, was one arising under the present Liquor Law. Its history cannot be better given than in the words of the "case":

This is a complaint against the defendants for a violation of the first section of the Prohibitory law. The warrant was issued Sept. 3, 1855, by B. W. Osborne, Esq., a Police Justice of the City of New-York. The defendants, being arrested and brought before him, chose to be tried in the Special Sessions of the Peace of said City. The papers were duly certified to said Court, and the defendants appeared by their counsel, Miller and Devlin, Esqs., and pleaded *Not Guilty* to the complaint. The trial was without a Jury. Only one witness was sworn, viz.: Robert J. Cowen. The trial was had on the 21st day of September, 1855, at the *Halls of Justice* in the City of New-York, before Recorder Smith, and the Court took time to consider till the 2d day of November, 1855. The complainant claimed that defendants were liable to the penalty of $50 for keeping intoxicating liquor in an unlawful place, and for selling it in an unlawful place, and for selling without a compliance with the Statute; and claimed a judgment of forfeiture of the liquor so kept for sale. After deliberation, the Court, on the 2d day of November, adjudged the defendants not guilty, and refused judgment of forfeiture. The complainants served notice of appeal on the Recorder, on each of the defendants, and on their attorneys personally, on the 9th day of November, 1855, and the Recorder made and filed his return, according to law, on the 14th day of November, 1855.

The present action is an appeal from this decision, and is sustained by the following points:

First—The Recorder on the trial, improperly permitted the witness, Robert J. Cowen, to answer the following question, propounded by the counsel for the defendants, viz.:

Question—"Did you go to the Astor House by previous arrangement with any person, for the purpose of purchasing intoxicating liquor?"

The counsel for the people objected to this question, on the ground of immateriality and irrelevancy; but his Honor, the Recorder, did overrule the objection, and to this ruling the counsel for the people excepted, and the witness answered "Yes."

Second—The Recorder improperly permitted the same witness to answer the following question propounded by the defendants' counsel, viz.:

Question—"Where are the best brandies made?"

To this question, the people's counsel objected, on the ground that it had not been proved, nor did the fact in any way appear that the witness was legally qualified to answer the question. It was not shown that the witness had any commercial knowledge whatever, especially, that he had any such knowledge relative to the article of foreign brandies, nor that he had any historical or other knowledge or experience, which qualified him to give testimony as a witness on this trial, on the subject to which the question referred.

His Honor, the Recorder, overruled the objection, to which decision the People's counsel excepted, and the witness answered: "The best brandies, I believe, are made in France."

Third—His Honor erred in deciding that the prosecution must establish the probative fact, that the intoxicating liquor in question was *not imported* liquor, and for the want thereof discharging defendants.

The counsel for the prosecution insisted that such proof was not necessary, even at common law, in this case; that the precedents in this State showed the law to be contrary to the ruling of his Honor; that the 17th section of the "Prohibitory Law" declared proof of sale to be sufficient *prima facie* evidence of *unlawful sale*; and, therefore, that the defendants must prove the sale made by them, to be within the exception respecting imported liquor, whatever may be its legal meaning.

His Honor decided as above stated, and to this decision and opinion the counsel for the people excepted.

Fourth—His Honor, the Recorder, erred in his decision that the defendants were *not guilty* under the Statute, because the intoxicating liquor sold to witness, Cowen, *was imported* liquor.

Fifth—His Honor, the Recorder, erred in his decision that the evidence of the witness, Cowen, was sufficient proof of the trial of the issue in this case, that the intoxicating liquor sold to him was imported liquor.

Sixth—The Recorder erred in deciding that the first period of the 17th section of the Prohibitory Law is, in its subject-matter, unconstitutional, and, therefore, void, and for that reason could not aid the prosecution in this action on the question of proof.

Seventh—His Honor, the Recorder, erred in deciding that imported liquor is not included in the prohibition created by the first section of the Prohibitory Law, and, therefore, that the sale proved in this case was lawful, and thereupon discharging defendants.

Eighth—His Honor, the Recorder, erred in deciding that the defendants were not guilty, notwithstanding the proof made by the prosecution of the sale to the witness, Cowen, of "something less than a gill" of imported brandy.

Ninth—His Honor, the Recorder, erred in denying the motion of the people's counsel that judgment be rendered in this action, declaring that all the brandy proved by the witness, Cowen, to have been in the defendants' bar-room, at the time he made his purchase, was kept in violation of law, and was forfeited, according to the provisions of the said law.

Tenth—His Honor, the Recorder, erred in deciding that the law under which this action is brought, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor, except for certain purposes, and the law authorizing the seizure and destruction of intoxicating liquor kept contrary to such prohibition, are unconstitutional, and on that ground denying the motion for judgment of forfeiture.

Eleventh—The said judgment is against law and evidence.

The papers were handed up, without argument. At the suggestion of the presiding justice, the counsel on both sides consented that the Court should make no decision in the matter until the decision of the Court of Appeals in a similar case now before them.

For appellants, Capron and Lake. For respondents, Miller and Devlin.

Whetmore vs. Story et al.—The argument in this case (usually called the Ninth-avenue Railroad Injunction case,) was postponed until Friday next.

Rowland vs. Bennett, impleaded, &c.—Mr. Cutting, counsel for the appellant in this case, yesterday moved to have it sent into some other County for trial, on the ground of the doubt as to who was the third Judge on the bench, and the confusion which might ensue in regard to it. D. D. Lord, Esq., for the Respondent, opposed the motion, which was denied, and the case immediately called for argument, and continued on until the adjournment of the Court.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Hon. Judge Ingraham.

ABANDONING A WIFE FOR A MISTRESS AND A DIVORCE.

The People of the State of New-York vs. Anthony Miller and August H. Julitz.—This was an action of debt on a recognizance entered into by defendants as surety in the penalty of $1,000. The recognizance was taken before Alderman Howard, of the Sixth Ward, on the 11th of August, 1854, and recited that Miller had been duly convicted of being a disorderly person, that is to say—a person who had abandoned his wife, or neglected to provide for her support according to his means. The condition was that Miller should be of good behavior for the space of one year. The breach assigned was that since the giving of the recognizance Miller had further neglected to provide for his wife, and had abandoned her, whereby an action had accrued to the plaintiffs, according to the provisions in the Revised Statutes. The defendant admitted the making of the recognizance, but denied that he had abandoned his wife as alleged. It appeared in proof, that Miller was married four years ago, in Delaware, that a short time thereafter he came to this City, leaving his wife behind him, and there has resided ever since, and that Miller had never provided any means for her support, that she refused to live with him here because he was keeping and cohabiting with another woman. That her objection in coming on here was to obtain a divorce from him, which has recently been procured.

On the part of the defence, it was shown that Miller was fully committed to prison, in default of bail, and a record of conviction duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County, before the taking of the recognizances. Defendant therefore contended,

1. That to entitle plaintiffs to recover, they must show an actual abandonment, and a refusal to support according to means, in this City.
2. That the suit should have been brought in the name of the Governors of the Almshouse.
3. That the recognizance is void, not being authorized by statute; it should be taken in the name of the Governors of the Almshouse.
4. That after a person has been convicted under the acts relative to disorderly persons, and committed to prison in default of sureties for good behavior, and a record of conviction has been made and signed, the committing magistrate has no power, acting singly, to discharge the prisoner or to take recognizance for his good behavior. It was also set up that the final commitment after the record of conviction has been signed exhausts the power of the magistrate and renders a recognizance void for want of jurisdiction. His Honor said the points were new, and he would look into the law and give a decision in a few days.

[Advertisement.]

The Hat Term.—The hat term of monthly cycles commenced on the first day of the present year; the January and February cycles were severely *felt*, and universal hatdom suffered considerable perturbation. The next cycle, which begins on the 1st of March, will not be so much *felt* by considerable; everything at present seems to indicate a very mild cycle, with a good deal less perturbation. It may appear egotistical in me to prognosticate the varying of the forthcoming cycles, but being self-assured of my prophetic powers, and also being a perfect hatemeter, permit me to predict the state of the hatmosphere for next cycle. The two weeks comprising the first half of said cycle will be mild and still less *felt*; the two following weeks hatdom will fairly quake; beautiful cylindrical bodies, about seven inches in diameter, and nearly eight inches in length, with one end hermetically sealed, the other end with an oval opening surrounded by a narrow brim magnificently curved and curled; the exterior of these splendid bodies will be a brilliant jet black color, and the interior will comprise various hues intermingled with spots of gold, these beautiful bodies shedding a grand halo of refulgent brightness around them; can be seen with the naked eye—myriads of them floating in the hatmosphere—5 to 6½ feet from the surface of the earth. I have been at great expense in collecting the majority of these bodies in an embryo state, and I feel proud in the belief—excuse my superstition—that it will be my happy lot to distribute them in perfect form from my convenient Observatory, No. 11 Park-row.

The quick silver in this latitude reaches only.. 4 D.
The quick silver in Broadway reaches only..... 5 D.
Telegraphic returns from California, St. Louis, and New-Orleans, says..........................10 D.
N. B. The April cycle in my next.

Respectfully, Wm. Honiwell, Hatter,
No. 11 Park-row, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Novel, Brilliant, Original, Strikingly Elegant and Remarkably Cheap.—Knox's Spring Style of Hat will be ready on Thursday morning, the 28th inst. Knox's Spring Style of Hat is a novelty that must command admiration. Knox's Spring Style of Hat is as brilliant in manufacture as it is unique in conception. Knox's Spring Style of Hat, strikingly elegant, is sold at the economical price of four dollars. Knox's Spring Style of Hat will be ready for inspection at the aforementioned time, at Knox's popular establishment, corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., and all will acknowledge it worthy of Knox.

[Advertisement.]

Wilmarth, Clussman & Co., No. 44 Maiden-lane, are the proprietors of the new Pen and Pencil Case, (Lowe's patent,) the best case made. W., C. & Co. also make every style of gold and silver pen cases, which the trade would do well to examine.

[Advertisement.]

Hyatt's Patent Lights, 102 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on 5th page.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—The great burlesque of "Herne the Humbug," and that best of all pantomimes, the "Magic Pills," together with the interesting drama of the "Ice Witch, or the Frozen Hand," are all three to be performed at the National to-night. Either of them should be sufficient to fill the house. Ladies should not forget that to-morrow afternoon "Herne the Humbug" and the "Magic Pills" are to be performed for their especial accommodation.

[Advertisement.]

Last Day.—The 29th of February comes but once in four years. The undersigned has set this day apart for the people's benefit. His rooms will be thrown open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., for such as wish to learn to write a good hand for $2. Pupils will have until the 1st of May to receive their lessons. Oliver B. Goldsmith, No. 362 Broadway, and No. 277 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment.—The vessels of the skin, under the renovating action of this great external remedy, rapidly discharge the poisonous particles which produce eruptions, sores, boils, or any kind of exterior irritation. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot.

[Advertisement.]

Notice.—To those troubled with humor, owing to the great demand for my ointments for the cure of scrofulas in New-York City, I shall be at No. 4 City Hotel, No. 429 Broadway, from 25th inst. to March 1. All who are troubled with scrofulous humor are respectfully invited to call. Advice in all cases gratis. Donald Kennedy, Proprietor of *Kennedy's Medical Discovery*, Roxbury, Mass.

[Advertisement.]

Rev. Dr. Vinton has a most interest theme for this evening's lecture at St. Paul's, to wit—"The Young Man of Understanding." Such a theme, in such hands, should not be missed by any young man susceptible and desirous of intellectual and religious improvement. The seats are open to all.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 27, by Rev. Wm. C. Smith, Mr. Richard C. Hendrickson, of Freehold, N. J., to Miss Ellen, adopted daughter of Charles Hall, Esq., of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 28, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Mr. Joseph C. Appleby to Mrs. Mary Timpson.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Feb. 28, by Rev. Mr. Reid, Mr. Samuel M. Weeks to Miss Addie G., daughter of Charles Parker, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

In South Cortland, on Tuesday, Feb. 26, by Rev. H. R. Dunham, John W. Gere, of Cortlandville, to Miss Mary L., daughter of P. C. Rowley, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 28, Julia Ann, wife of Oscar Purdy, aged 26 years and 3 months.

The funeral services will take place at her late residence, No. 185 Allen-st., this day, (Friday,) at 4 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery on the following morning, at 10 o'clock. Her friends are invited to attend her funeral.

In this City, on Thursday night, Feb. 28, Catharine Lawrence, relict of the late Nathaniel Lawrence.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral services, in St. Luke's Church, on Saturday, March 1, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 27, Hannah, relict of the late John Gregory, in the 86th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, Lewis, No. 121 West 14th-st., on Saturday, March 1, at 1 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 27, James Barker, in the 49th year of his age.

Funeral services will take place at the Church of the Holy Apostles, 9th-av., corner of 28th-st., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Rye, Westchester Co., for interment, by the cars which leave Canal-st., at 12 o'clock M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

At Staten Island, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 27, David Fleming, Jr., aged 7 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, at Vanderbilt's Landing, Staten Island, on Saturday, March 1, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Glasgow *Herald* please copy.

In Buffalo, on Thursday, Feb. 21, in the [illegible] year of her age, Mary D., wife of Charles Clark, and daughter of John and Jane M. Steele, of Clarkson, Monroe Co., N. Y.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 27, of consumption, Mr. Samuel E. Randolph, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of Messrs. Wm. Hagar Jr., & Co., are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 65 East 19th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Feb. 28:

$2,000 Virginia 6s......	95½	21 Harlem pref'd......	61
5,000 do..............	95	10 Reading Railroad...	92¾
12,000 Missouri 6s....s3	85½	10 do.............s10	92¾
10,000 Erie bonds of '75	89½	550 do.............s10	93
2,000 do..............	89⅞	414 do..............	93
10,000 N. Y. Central 6s.	88	100 do.............b3	93¼
5,000 N. I. 1st mo. G. L.	86	620 do..............	93⅛
1,500 Ill. Cen. R. R. bs.	87½	100 do.............b10	93¼
14,000 do............s3	87¼	100 do.............s10	93
10,000 do...........b30	87⅜	400 Hud. Riv. R. R...b3	34¾
10,000 do...........s60	87¼	200 do.............b30	34½
7,000 do............b3	87⅜	250 do..............	34½
10,000 do...........s60	87¼	100 do.............b30	34¾
4,000 Ill. C. R. F. B. wp	87	50 Mich. Cen. R. R....	94½
25 Am. Ex. Bank......	118	100 do.............s10	94¼
12 National Bank......	120	25 do.............b30	94¾
100 Nic. Trans. Co....s3	22	5 M. So. & N. Ia. R. R.	95½
100 do.............b3	21¾	25 do..............	95¼
200 do..............	21⅝	490 do.............b3	95
300 do.............b60	22	200 do.............b60	95¾
300 do............s4m	20¾	100 Pan. Railroad...b3	105
200 do.............s3	21¾	100 do.............b60	105½
100 Penn. Coal Co....b3	100	50 do.............s60	104¾
300 Cum. Coal Co....s30	24¾	10 do..............	105
100 do.............s60	24¾	28 Clev. C. & Cin......	101¼
200 do.............s3	24½	25 do..............	101½
50 Ward G. & I. Co.b30	28	100 Ill. Cent. Railroad..	97⅞
100 do..............	29	100 Clev. & Pitt. RR. b60	67⅞
150 do.............b3	30	5 Gal. & Chic. R. R..	112½
100 Gard. Gold Mine...	1⅜	300 Clev. & Tol. R. R..s3	77⅜
100 do..............	1⅜	600 do.............b3	77½
314 N. Y. Central R. R.	92¾	800 do..............	77¼
500 do.............s7	92¾	300 do.............s10	77⅜
550 do.............b30	93	100 do.............b10	77⅜
100 do.............b60	93	500 do.............s3	77¼
212 Erie Railroad......	58½	100 do.............b3	77¼
200 do.............s3	58¼	400 do.............s10	77¼
200 do.............b3	58⅜	400 do.............b30	77¾
800 do.............b30	58⅞	20 do..............	77⅜
100 do.............b60	58⅞	100 do.............b30	77⅜
100 do.............s3	58⅜	100 do..............	77⅜
100 do.............s3	58¼	100 do..............	77⅜
100 do.............s10	58¼	100 do.............b30	77½
900 do..............	58½	100 do.............s10	77
200 do.............s10	58⅜	24 Chi. & R. I. R. R...	94½
200 do.............b30	58⅝	12 Wis. L. Sh. R. R...	73½
100 Harlem Railroad...	21½	75 Mil. & Miss. R. R...	80
100 do.............b60	22	9 N. H. & Hart. R. R..	128
200 do..............	21½	100 Brun. C. Land Co...	5½

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by A. H. Nicolay:

$1,000 Sacramento City 10s, 1874.....Int. added	83¼
3,000 Sacramento City 10s, 1864, W. L..Int. added	90½
10,000 Hudson River R. R. 3d Mort....Int. added	68
5,000 Chic. & Miss. R. R. 1st Mort....Int. added	67½
5,000 Fox Riv. Val. R. R. 1st Mort....Int. added	71
3,000 Galena & Chic. R. R. 1st Mort....Int. added	96½
15,000 Lake E., W. & St. L. RR. 1st M..Int. added	79
5,000 Oswego & Syr. R. R. 7s, 1858.....Int. added	81½
12 shares Sixth-avenue Railroad..............	94½
74 shares Tradesmen's Bank Scrip............	115½
30 shares Nassau Bank.....................	103¼
50 shares New-York County Bank............	100½
10 shares East River Bank..................	69
100 shares Ohio Diamond Coal Co...........	65
10 shares U. S. Mail Steamship Co..........	96½
20 shares Bowery Fire Insurance Co.........	184½
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co.....	92½
20 shares Park Fire Insurance Company......	98
98 shares Enterprise Fire Insurance Co......	50@50½
10 shares Oriental Bank....................	101½

Simeon Draper's regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place at the Merchants' Exchange, to-morrow, (Friday,) at 12½ o'clock.

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Virginia 6s.......	95	25 Nicar. Tran. Co..b3	21½
5,000 Erie Bonds of '75	90	25 do.............b60	22¼
3,500 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	87½	10 do..............	21¾
150 Del. & Hud. C..b60	126	50 Ill. Central R. R...	97¾
100 Cleve. & Pitts. R..b3	67½	100 N. Y. Cen. R. R..b30	92¾
100 Cleve. & Tol. R....s3	77	50 do.............b60	92¾
300 do.............s3	77⅜	100 do.............b30	92¾
400 Cum. Coal Co.....s3	24¾	100 Erie Railroad....b10	58¾
300 do..............	24¾	400 do.............s3	58½
270 do.............b30	24½	100 Reading Railroad.b3	93
[illegible] do..............	24¾	500 do.............s60	93
200 Flor. & Key. W..b10	75	50 do.............b60	93¼

Thursday, Feb. 28—P. M.

The Street talk to-day was more or less of the Diplomatic difficulty between the Government at Washington and Great Britain. There is just sufficient uneasiness felt in business circles to create something like a panic in speculation, without unsettling confidence in the prosperous look of financial affairs or in the slightest measure influencing money lenders. Capital is freely offered on temporary loan to Brokers at 6@7 ₩ cent.—the inside rate being, to all appearances, to-day, the rule, rather than the exception—and on first-class mercantile paper at 7@8 ₩ cent. And as for the Stock market, it is seldom so strong or buoyant as to be able to resist altogether the use made by sellers for the decline, of any unfavorable item of political or financial news that may originate at home, or that is reported from abroad. In the present instance every rumor from Washington or London, however conflicting with its predecessor or inconsistent with reasonable diplomatic practice, has been seized upon and used to check the advance, without, in any case, positively depressing the market. We have not believed at any time these two months, since the subject was agitated, that the British Minister at Washington would be summarily dismissed by the President, or that he is to be dismissed at all, until the most ample opportunity is afforded to the Cabinet at London to comply with the respectful request made for Mr. Crampton's withdrawal. The return home at his own request of Mr. Buchanan, and the opportunity of a new and equally able representative in his place, who sails for England on Saturday, bearing, as we are assured, the olive branch of international good will, will afford such opportunity. We have confidence that it will be availed of by the British Government, and in this we are sustained by the tenor of our latest private dispatches from Washington this afternoon. But if a contrary result should follow the reception of Mr. Dallas in London, we make no doubt that the President will then be compelled, from a sense of national honor, to dismiss the offensive representative of the British Government at Washington, whose recall has been denied by that Government, and that the sentiment of the country, commercial as well as political, will sustain him in doing so.

The market was a fraction lower on Railroad and other shares in the forenoon, and the demonstration, noticed yesterday, against Cleveland and Toledo, continued by the sale of over 5,000 shares at 77⅛@⅜@77, closing with a reaction to 77⅜@78. A few days ago the Bears were almost compelled to pay 82@82½ ₩ cent. to make their deliveries on previous lower contracts in this Stock. Yesterday an unwarranted rumor was put afloat, that the usual April dividend would not be made, although it is yet six or eight weeks to the period of making up the half-yearly accounts of the Company. The sales of Erie were at 58⅛@¼ at the early Board, closing 58⅜@⅝ in the afternoon. A prominent seller appeared in Cumberland Coal Stock, and put off about 2,000 shares at the Second Board at 24¾ ₩ cent., a decline of nearly 1 ₩ cent. from Wednesday. Reading ruled pretty steady through the day, at 93@93¼ ₩ cent., and there was a fair business in Illinois Central Bonds, at 87⅛@⅜ ₩ cent. Panama and the Western shares, with the exception of Cleveland and Toledo, as just noticed, were fairly supported. For Delaware and Hudson 126 ₩ cent. was paid, on short option to the buyer. This Stock, like Reading and Pennsylvania Coal, has been improved by the reduced supplies of Anthracite Coal in the Eastern markets. The hard Winter has materially changed the prospects and wants of the trade for the new year. The general list closed steady this afternoon.

The Nicaragua steamer arrived this forenoon and added $329,000 to the Gold supplies reported yesterday. The mail also brought $60,000 or $80,000 drafts on the Sub-Treasury. We understand the steamship lines will probably advance their Gold freights, and thus raise the Exchange at San Francisco on New-York from 3 to 3½ or 3¾ ₩ cent. The Coinage by the San Francisco Branch Mint in January amounted to $1,065,087, of which $655,000 was in double eagles. The receipts here yesterday and to-day embrace a considerable portion of Coin. The Gold Dust, deposited for Assay, has been ordered into fine bars, ready for export, if wanted. The Custom Duties and other receipts at the Sub-Treasury to-day amounted to $298,305; payments $80,650, including $61,000 California drafts; regular balance this afternoon, $2,963,674. The Foreign Exchanges are not yet established for Saturday's steamer. The London rates 109@109¼.

The March Coupons of the Rome and Watertown Bonds will be paid by the People's Bank.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Feb. 28.

Stocks are heavy. Pennsylvania Fives, 84½; Reading Railroad, 46¼; Long Island, 16; Morris Canal, 15; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45¾.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

Baltimore, Thursday, Feb. 28.

Five hundred and seventy-five head of Beef Cattle were sold here to-day, at prices ranging from $8 25@$10 on the hoof. Hogs are quoted at $8 50 ₩ cwt. Sheep, $4 25@$5 25 ₩ cwt., gross weight.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Star of the West, from California, via San Juan—Lieut. Brooks Gibson, Mrs. Clegg and daughter, Wm. Wright, A. A. Saloyer, lady, and child, N. Walker, Geo. Robinson, lady and three children, M. D. Hyneman, Dr. Wessencraft, B. C. Allen, J. C. Van Brunt, Mrs. Kendall, Wm. Henley, Jr., J. T. Preston, T. J. Lowden, J. D. Lord, Rev. W. C. Hodge, J. Cowan, Lieut. Tracey McArny, G. Tolighe, Mrs. Kerr, J. Hodges, T. Perkins, Miss J. Chapman, H. Cook, O. H. Weber and sister, J. Dayton, J. R. Pendleton, Mrs. H. Shelby, J. D. Friedman, H. LaBear, J. Plummer, J. M. Smith, J. Bagley, H. Sutro, D. G. Osborne, J. Chapman, G. Grimes, R. Whitcomb, Mrs. Birdsall—and 182 in the steerage.

In steamship Empire City, from New-Orleans and Havana—W. K. Weston, James Boyle, lady and infant, W. J. Camp, R. Enlema, G. Estrada, T. C. Mayer, C. Mayer, Miss Brown, A. Pratt, H. C. Hall, and 42 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 35 | Sun sets..... 5 50 | Moon rises.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11 47 | Gov. Island. 1 52 | Hell Gate..... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....THURSDAY, FEB. 28.

Cleared.

Ship Sierra Nevada, Penhallow, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks M. Varney, Perkins, Norfolk, Yates & Porterfield; Aurelia, Davis, Bahia, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Sam Slick, Mayo, Key West, Foster & Nickerson.

Brigs Wm. Heath, Heath, Demerara, C. & E. J. Peters; Doctor Kane, Lorentz, Dantzick, W. F. Schmidt & Co.; N. Taylor, Cottrell, Point a Petre, Pillsbury & Sandford; Charles, (Br.) Mennie, Jersey, H. & F. W. Meyer; Mary Bacon, Charleston, Dunham & Dimon; O. Woodward, Chase, St. Thomas, C. & E. J. Peters.

Schooners W. S. Cornwall, Smith, Savannah, Dewill & Co.; L. B. Johnson, Johnson, Newbern, Davis & Holmes; Mobile, Williams, Mobile, Lane, West & Co.; C. Chamberlain, Hallett, Philadelphia, Jones Hand; Grand Island, Bayley, Mayaguez, S. W. Lewis; C. Cannon, Townsend, City Point, Johnson & Slaght; M. Johnson, Baldwin, New-Haven, master; Maria and Elizabeth, Booker, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; Albert Taylor, Wilmington, E. S. Powell; Maria Jones, Jones, Richmond, C. M. Fry & Co.; Citizen, Brown, Portsmouth, G. L. Hatch; E. Atkins, Cook, Aux Cayes.

Arrived.

Steamship Star of the West, Miner, San Juan Feb. 13, and Key West 23d, with mdse. and passengers to C. Vanderbilt.

Steamship Empire City, Howes, New-Orleans via Havana, with mdse. and passengers to M. O. Roberts.

Bark Savannah, (of Richmond, Me.,) Burke, Savannah 11 ds., with cotton to master. Been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy W. and N. W. gales.

Schr. Com. Kearney, Boerse, Boston, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis. Has been frozen up in the Sound for the last six weeks.

Schr. Deborah Giles, Washington, N. C. 4 ds., with corn to Baleman & Budderow.

Schr. Sarah and Emeline, Wilbur, City Point, with corn to master.

Brig Sarah Peters, (of Ellsworth,) Lord, Malaga Nov. 8, Gibraltar Nov. 30, via Newport Jan. 18, where she put in for repairs, &c., with fruit, and wines to C. & E. J. Peters. Has been frozen up in the Sound the last 6 weeks.

Schr. G. L., Wall, Boston, with mdse. to E. Herrick. Has been the past 6 weeks frozen in the Sound.

Schr. J. P. Nickerson, [illegible], Boston, with mdse. to master. Has been the past 6 weeks frozen in the Sound.

Schr. Hiawatha, Simonton, Rockland, with lime. Has been the past 6 weeks frozen up in the Sound.

Schr. J. W. Franklin, Boston, via Sandy Hook, with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Mary Mankin, Bearse, Boston via Sandy Hook, with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Isabella, Franklin, Boston, via Sandy Hook, with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Oceana, (of Eden,) Atherton, Cardenas 17 ds., with molasses to Mora & Nephew—vessel to C. & E. J. Peters. Experienced very heavy weather since passing lat. 36; lost and split nearly all the sails, washed away head rails, &c. This morning was taken in tow by pilot boat Nettle, No. 20, and was subsequently towed to the City by steamtug Leviathan, Capt. Hazard.

Schr. G. L. Lovell, Boston, with mdse. to master.

Propeller Osceola, Aldridge, Providence, via Sandy Hook.

Propeller Osprey, Kinney, Providence.

Propeller Potomoka, Cushman, Providence.

WIND—During the day, N. N. E.

Sailed.

Ship Erie, Knudson, New-Orleans; barks Cornelia, Barton, Havana; Jenny Lind, Bunce, Mobile; brig Russian, Carey, Cienfuegos.

Brigs Geranium, Peres, Elsinore; Sea Lark, McFarland, Lisbon.

Disasters.

The U. S. revenue cutter Washington, Capt. Handy, at Newport Feb. 26, from a cruise, reports: At 12 M., 24th, discovered the mast heads of a sunken vessel, apparently square rigged, bearing from Montauk Point S. W. ½ S., distance 3 miles; also, schr. Carnova, of Stanton, 25 days from Wilmington for New-York.